The Racine Journal.

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M'ARTHUR MOVES ON TO MALOLOS

Forward Movement of Our Forces Towards Rebels' Stronghold.

PRINCE LOEWENSTEIN'S DEATH

Was Carrying Refreshments to Officers on Firing Lines When Killed—Dakota Regiment Wins Laurels by Repelling Rebel Attack.

MANILA, March 28, 11 a. m.—MacArthur's division advanced nearly two miles without encountering opposition this morning. On approaching Bulacan, a town of 25,000, he halted, preparatory to attacking it.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Dispatches from Manila to the Journal report that McArthur's division after a short rest in the captured city of Marilao, took up the advance toward Malolos at 9:30 this morning, the immediate objective point being the town of Bocava, five miles north of Marilao.

Filipino prisoners taken yesterday, according to the Journal dispatches, informed the Americans that Aguinaldo would make a last stand at Malolos, and if defeated would make no further resistance but quit the revolt.

McARTHUR PUSHING AHEAD.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following was received from Otis: "Severe fighting occurred yesterday afternoon beyond Meriaf. A brilliant charge by the South Dakota regiment was led by Frost against the native troops of Aguinaldo brought from Malolos. They repulsed the enemy with slaughter. Adjutant Lien and Lieutenants Adams and Morrison and four men of the regiment were killed. Lieutenant McClelland and twenty-two men were wounded. The losses yesterday were mostly confined to this regiment. The partial destruction of the railroads which are being rapidly repaired impedes McArthur's progress. The supply trains have now reached Marilao and McArthur is pushing on. Our small gunboats are in the Bulacan river where great execution was done yesterday. They will relieve the pressure on McArthur's front materially. The troops are in excellent condition and spirits. A proclamation signed 'Luna, general in chief of the insurgent forces,' directs all the towns abandoned to be burned. In consequence thereof much of the country north is in flames."

The above dispatch was received in Washington at 2:40 this morning. It is to be observed that it refers only to the fighting yesterday, nothing being said about the operations of today.

The Frost named in the Otis dispatch is Capt. A. Frost of the Twenty-second infantry, now colonel of the First South Dakota. Three officers were killed in the regiment, First Lieut. and Adjt. J. H. Lien, First Lieut. Frank N. Adams, Second Lieut. Sidney E. Morrison. Officer wounded, First Lieut. Paul D. McClelland.

A dispatch from Otis announces that the Third infantry has taken the place of the Twenty-third infantry, which was at the front. Two battalions of the Twenty-third brigade were with the Oregon volunteers and have seen severe fighting. The Twenty-third has been recalled to Manila.

ACCOUNT OF DEATH OF PRINCE LOEWENSTEIN.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The war department received the following from Otis: "Following from Hollo:—"All is quiet here. Smith's additional troops were received at Turique with a great show of gladness. Additional troops of the second battalion of California were sent Col. Smith to protect the inhabitants from raids and robbers. The negroes are developing an internal government under Smith's supervision. Reports are very encouraging. Prince Loewenstein, with Wheaton's command, on the morning of the 26th, took refreshments to the officers of the Second Oregon, on the firing line. He was cautioned as to the danger, but advanced with the line when it charged the insurgent intrenchment. He was killed by the enemy and a friend with him was wounded. His remains were delivered to friends in the city."

ONE HUNDRED IN THE SHADE.

The heat is intense. Ninety degrees on the coast and a hundred in the interior. Though the troops have suffered a great deal, every man is eager to advance on the enemy. The rebels have unloaded five hundred men from the train a half mile in front of McArthur's forces for the purpose of reinforcing the Filipino garrisons at Bulacan and Aguinaldo on either side of the railroad leading to Malolos. The fact that the railroad is in operation from here to our front facilitates the transportation of supplies to the troops. Before the break in the road was repaired the transportation was very uncertain. All is quiet in front of the lines of Generals Ovenshine and Hall, southeast of Manila. A battalion of Californians was landed at Anrique, on the island of Negros. They were received with manifestations of joy by the natives. The command of the island of Negros was formaly transferred from Gen. Miller to Colonel Van Valzah of the Eighteenth infantry.

GUNBOAT CAPTURED.

MANILA, March 28, 7 p. m.—The gunboat Yorktown arrived here with the Spanish steamer Mundara owned by the Mendoza company of this city. The steamer was captured after a stiff chase, in the gulf of Lingayen, 245 miles north. When first sighted the Mundara was entering the gulf, but she then headed seaward. The Yorktown fired two shots before the steamer was overhauled.

BEET SUGAR BOUNTY BILL.

Ordered to a Third Reading in the Assembly--Favorable Report on Corporation Bills Made.

MADISON, March 28.—(Special to the Journal.)—The anti-pass bill came up in the senate this morning but was laid over until Thursday when a report is expected from the conference committee on the constitutional amendment on the same subject. Mills offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not repeal the statute which lets the railroad commissioner ride free. Resolutions looking toward a final adjournment on April 14 were also laid over to Thursday. The assembly ammendment to the good roads resolution providing that money shall be raised by taxation was concurred in. The assembly concurred without a dissenting vote in the senate bill taxing express, sleeping car companies, etc. Orton's life insurance company taxation bill was made a special order for tomorrow morning. The beet sugar bounty bill was ordered to a third reading with an amendment making the time three instead of four years.

COMBINE ON DALZELL.

Congressman Dalzell Looms Up as a Dark Horse in the Senatorial Race.

HARRISBURG, March 28.—The first important break in the balloting for United States senator occurred today. All the anti-Quay Republicans voted solidly for Congressman Dalzell. The ballot resulted: Quay 87; Jenks, Democrat 69; Dalzell 51. The Quay men claim that the break will result beneficially to Quay; the antis deny this.

STORM INJURES FRUIT.

Snow Stormt May Benefit Growing Wheat But Early Fruit Will Suffer.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 28.—Four inches of snow fell here last night, the heaviest so late in the season since 1876.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Since yesterday morning five inches of snow have fallen in this vicinity and throughout sections of Missouri and southern Illinois. It is still coming down here. The weather is extremely cold for this time of the year. It is feared the garden truck will be almost a total loss and small fruits, except strawberries, will be damaged considerably.

KANSAS CITY, March 28.—Snow in many places is the most severe of the year and was general throughout the west last night and at some points fully six inches covers the ground. In Oklahoma the storm assumed the proportions of a blizzard, sleet and snow falling. It is believed the storm will benefit growing wheat in Kansas, while in the territories it is feared the fruit has suffered.

Reports from Oklahoma are that the apricot, pear, plum and some peach and cherry trees were in full bloom and practically all the fruit in the territory has been killed.

"COIN" HARVEY RESIGNS.

Differences Between Altgeld and Himself Led to Withdrawal From National Democratic Committee.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The announcement of W. H. "Coin" Harvey's resignation as general manager of the Democratic ways and means committee caused much speculation today among the politicians. The reason advanced for Harvey's withdrawal ranged all the way from an impending rift in the Democratic national organization with Senator Jones on one side and Bryan on the other to personal difficulties between ex-Governor Altgeld, which came by the latter's alleged criticisms of the former's candidacy for mayor. It is claimed by several prominent Democrats that Altgeld demanded part of the funds raised by Harvey's subscription plan to aid Altgeld's campaign against Mayor Harrison, and because the general manager refused, he was forced out of the committee.

BISHOP DUGGAN'S FUNERAL.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The remains of Bishop Duggan, the veneraine Catholic prelate, who died yesterday in St. Vincente insane asylum, now lie in state in the chapel of the institution. Requiem mass was celebrated today in honor of the dead prelate.

Oils, paints, brushes, sash, doors, etc., dowest price at O. A. Spillum & Co., North Cape.

KANSAS MOB'S QUICK WORK

Henry Sanderson Strung Up For Attempted Murder of His Sweetheart.

HE MET HIS DEATH BRAVELY

His Captors Swing Him Off a Railroad Bridge--Neck Was Disjointed by the Fall—None of the Mob Identified by the Sheriff.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 28.—Word was received here that a mob took Henry Sanderson from jail at Holland last night and lynched him. Sanderson is the young farmer who Sunday afternoon attempted to shoot his sweetheart and shot the girl's aunt.

The State Journal's Holton, Kans., special says: Henry Sanderson, the young farmer who attempted to murder his sweetheart, Miss R. Fleisher, near Mayette Sunday afternoon and instead wounded Mrs. Julia Fleisher, her aunt, who was at her side, was hanged at 2 this morning by a mob from Mayette. Although nominally in Sheriff George N. Hass's hands, Sanderson was under the guard of one man in the back room of Nate Horr's restaurant. This was for two reasons. During Sanderson's attempt and immediately after shooting Mrs. Fleisher he started to extract some shells from his Winchester and one accidentally exploded, shattering his right arm and again there was an attempted jail delivery at Holton the previous night and the prison was not considered safe. About 2 o'clock this morning Nate Horr, the keeper of the restaurant, alone on night duty, was surprised by two men armed with revolvers, who demanded Sanderson. At the same moment a band of men burst in the back door of the restaurant with drawn revolvers. The single guard was simply paralyzed with fear and made no resistance. Sanderson was in bed asleep, but was awakened by the noise. Without a protest Sanderson arose, partly dressed and was conducted by silent guards and passed out of the door to his death. The mob with Sanderson marched to Banner Creek, tied a rope around Sanderson's neck, fastened the other end to a beam, swung him off and with a few convulsive jerks Sanderson was dead. His neck was disjointed by the fall of thirteen feet and death must have been almost instantaneous. The mob then quickly dispersed. The body was cut down by the sheriff about 5 this morning and taken to the local undertaking establishment, where it lies awaiting the disposition by relatives. None of the mob were known by the officers.

Is It Malaria or Alum?

(Popular Science Monthly.)

Languor, loss of appetite, indigestion and often feverishness are the common symptoms of a physiological condition termed "malaria." All these symptoms may be and frequently are the effect of the use of alum baking powders in food making. There is no question about the poisonous effect of alum upon the system. It obstructs digestion, prostrates the nerves, coagulates and devitalizes the blood. All this has been made clear, thanks to physicians, boards of health, and food commissions. So "highly injurious to the health of the community" does the eminent head of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Barker, consider the alum baking powders, that he says "their sale should be prohibited by law."

Under these circumstances it is worth the while of every house-wife to employ the very little care that is necessary to keep so dangerous an element from the food of her family.

A pure cream of tartar baking powder, which is the only kind that should be used, ought to cost about 40 cents to 50 cents a pound. Therefore, if you are paying much less, something is wrong; if you are paying 25 cents or less per pound, the powder is certainly made from alum.

Always bear these simple facts in mind when purchasing baking powder.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, March 28.—It is learned on the highest authority as a result of the protest by Germany that the United States has instructed Admiral Kautz to act in conformity with the wishes of the representatives of the two governments in Samoa only in case of great emergency and in such case the matter will be submitted as soon as possible to the ratification by all three.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A transport supposed to be the funeral ship Crook, formerly the Roumania from Santiago, with the American dead, was sighted off Barnegat this afternoon. She should reach quarantine this evening.

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland, March 28—The magnificent Hotel Beauriveage is burning as this dispatch is sent. Its destruction is inevitable.

Men's, boys' and children's suits and overcoats as low as in city at O. A. Spillum & Co., North Cape.

ELKS CONVENTION.

Racine Elks Solicited to Assist Milwaukee in Securing the Next Convention.

W. W. McIntyre, of the Milwaukee B. P. O. Elks, was in the city yesterday afternoon. He came to interest the Racine Elks in the plan to secure the next national convention of Elks for Milwaukee. Recently the Milwaukee Elks appointed a committee to arrange a plan of procedure. This committee held a meeting and it was decided to engage Chandler's full band of 56 pieces, secure delegates from every lodge in the state and visit St. Louis where the convention for this year is soon to be held, and make an effort for the big meeting. The Racine Elks will take action in regard to the matter at its next meeting.

EAGAN'S SHORT MEMORY.

Beef Contract Stipulated That Meat Was to Keep 24 Hours After Leaving Refrigerator.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Captain Geo. E. Davis, commissary of subsistence on duty in the office of the commissary general and who assisted in the preparing of the Santiago beef contract with Swift & Co., was the first witness before the beef inquiry court today. He said that the contract called for beef to keep seventy-two hours in refrigerators on shore, and twenty-four after taken out of the refrigerator, understanding that good care was to be taken of it. Commissary General Egan had evidently forgotten the terms of the contract when he testified that it called for preservation of beef seventy-two hours after being taken from refrigerators. The commissary department had considered the question of supplying beef on the hoof, but abandoned it on account of the difficulty in getting ships to carry cattle, in landing them and caring for them after landing.

Edward Morris, of the Chicago firm of Morris & Co., testified that his firm was in the habit of storing canned beef on Staten Island, New York, for shipment to foreign or domestic ports. In 1898 some of this beef was returned to Chicago and sold to a wholesale grocery house, which sold it to the government. 90 per cent of it was sent to Manila. Most of its foreign sales were to the English. None of it sold abroad had been condemned or sent back for the American troops.

ABOUT A HORSE.

Case That Has Interested Many Farmers Ended by Plaintiff Paying the Costs.

John Kemper, of Milwaukee county, stepped into Justice Rowlands court yesterday afternoon and paid the costs in the celebrated horse case and the matter is forever dropped. This case is one that has interested farmers in both Racine and Milwaukee counties.

Louis Peterson, of Tichigan Lake, owned a horse. He sold the animal to a Mr. Curtiss, a gypsy horse trader who roams about the country. The price was $75. Curtis paid $25 down and gave notes for the balance. Curtiss took the horse to a sale and sold it to John Kemper, of Root Creek, Milwaukee county, for $25. The horse broke out of a pasture and went back to Peterson and Peterson sent word to Kemper that the horse was there and to tell Curtiss, but Curtiss could not be found. Kemper went to Peterson and asked him to turn over $25 he got from Curtiss and they would both then be even. Peterson refused and kept the horse and Kemper sued for its recovery. He failed to prove ownership and the case went against him with the costs. As stated above he paid the costs and says so far as he is concerned the case is dropped.

WANT PARDON FOR PERRIN.

Man Sentenced From Kenosha For the Crime of Arson.

KENOSHA, March 27.—Mr. and Mrs. James Perrin will make an effort to obtain from Gov. Scofield a pardon for their son, George S. Perrin, who was sentenced to the state prison from this county in 1896. The announcement revives the interest in the arson case which was tried in this city in September and October in 1896. Perrin was president of the American Bedding factory in this city, and in the summer of 1896 the business became poor and he and a number of the other managers of the factory burned the plant in order to secure the insurance. Their scheme was detected and Perrin and three companions were found guilty and sentenced to the state prison for a term of seven years. Perrin was accused of being the leader, and since the trial two of his companions, Isaac Robinson and Barney Bloch, have been pardoned.

Mt. Pleasant Caucus.

There will be a meeting of the Republican voters of the town of Mt. Pleasant at the town hall on Saturday, April 1, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating the various town officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

By order of the Committee.

Buy your barb wire, wire netting and seeds from Spillum & Co., North Cape. Bought before advance.

STRIKE AT THE BEEBE CO. IS OFF

Settlement Reached Between the Company and Mr. Mulholland.

MEN RESUME WORK TOMORROW

Wage Question Satisfactory and no Discrimination to be Made.

THE CASE STRIKE IS STILL ON

Mr. O'Connell Appears Before the Strikers and Says the International Union is With Them to the Finish—Conference Held This Morning—Only Question at Stake is Discrimination Against a Few Men Mr. O'Connell Says—Married Men to Receive $8 a Week and Single Men $6 Until the Differences Are Satisfactorily Adjusted.

The strike at the Beebe Manufacturing company has been settled and the seventy men who went out last Saturday will resume work tomorrow morning. The trouble was satisfactorily adjusted by Mr. J. Mulholland, president of the International Union of Bicycle Workers and Allied Mechanics. Mr. Mulholland was seen at the Merchants hotel this afternoon and made the following statement: "You can state that the strike at the Beebe Manufacturing company is off. An amicable adjustment of the difficulty has been made, or arrived at. I personally made a practical demonstration to the company, or its officials. I went to work and showed them and as a result the system of the work has been altered and changed. An agreement has been entered into between the International union and the Beebe Manufacturing company that all of the men who went out are to be returned to work without discrimination and the prices agreed on are to continue for the season. Mr. Beebe and Mr. Lewis are practical and fair-minded men and the settlement will be very beneficial to both the company and the men. The best of feeling exists all around.'

Mr. Mulholland said that he would go to Kenosha this evening to look after some business matters at that place.

Mr. Beebe was seen this afternoon and said that everything had been satisfactorily adjusted, but he did not know when the men would return to work. He said that a member of the state board of arbitration was in the city and had been at the factory, as had Mr. Mulholland.

The strike at the J. I. Case T. M. Co. has not been settled. James O'Connell, grand master of the International Association of Machinists of the United States, Canada and Mexico, arrived here yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and held a meeting with the men at Trades and Labor hall. This morning a Journal representative met Mr. O'Connell and he made the following statement:

"I arrived here yesterday afternoon and met the men at Trades and Labor hall and got their side of the strike situation. The local union held a meeting last night and I was present and made an address. I informed them that the general executive board of the International association had approved of the position taken by the men and which entitled them to benefits, $8 per week for married men and $6 for single men. They have made out their payroll and will receive their money tomorrow. They will receive benefits each week until the trouble is adjusted. The association carry a reserve fund of $100,000 for that purpose and it is kept up. This morning I, with the executive committee from the strikers, held an hour's conference with Mr. Robinson, general manager of the Case T. M. Co., and Mr. Peebles, superintendent of the company, but no settlement was made. The whole matter seems to hinge upon the fact that there are three or four men whom the company do not want to reinstate. This is to be deplored because of the fact of 200 men, being on a strike, prevents a settlement on this small issue especially when charges made against the men occurred some time before the strike. I have every hope that I can soon bring the company and men together and arrange an adjustment. The company appear to be satisfied with the situation and its representative said that they were simply waiting for wheat to grow and they determined not to reinstate the men in question. It is a written law of the labor organization that when they go on a strike that they rather lose everything than to submit to discrimination. I am willing to go to almost any extreme to bring about harmony between the men and the company and will do everything in my power with that end in view. If we submit to discrimination, the men might well claim that there is no benefit to be derived from being organized. The demand for machinists at present is now better than it was since 1893 and rather than settle the matter on a basis whereby any of the men would be discriminated against, we would rather send them all into other localities where we could find them as good if not better positions than here. I will go to Milwaukee tonight and address a meeting and will in all probability, stop here tomorrow.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GOT FIVE MONTHS.

Michael O'Brien Sent to Jail For a Term of Five Months.

Michael O'Brien, the "hobo" arrested last week at the home of Mary Osborne, on the north side, was arraigned in the municipal court this morning. He pleaded not guilty to the charge made, but the evidence was sufficient and Judge Fiett sentenced him to the county jail for a term of five months. O'Brien has been hanging about the city for over three years. His first appearance was as a tramp and he has been in trouble several times. Mrs. Osborne will have her examination tomorrow morning.

ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Four Important Corporation Taxation Bills Meet no Opposition.

The assembly started in last night with the intention of going through the calendar, but when 10:30 o'clock was reached the members became tired, and a majority voted to adjourn till today. There were twenty-nine bills left on the calendar. Among them was No. 255a, to increase the powers of the Milwaukee board of fire and police commissioners, No. 17a, for a 2-cent passenger fare of railroads, and No. 482a, to prohibit the manufacture or sale of sigarettes.

The four corporation taxation bills, Nos. 100s, 101s, 102s, and 103s, were ordered to a third reading without opposition.

Mr. Hall made a short speech of explanation. He said the bills contemplated a departure from the present system of corporation taxation and one which he believed was along the right line.

The bills provide for the taxation of express, sleeping cars equipment and freight line companies to be based upon reports made by these companies to the state board of assessment.

The question of the final adjournment of the legislature comes up before the senate today. At the same time, the senate will also consider the assembly resolution requiring all bills before committees to be reported by April 1. Should the assembly resolution be concurred in it will be possible to adjourn sine die April 14. But several committee chairmen say it will be impossible to clear up their boxes by April 1, without doing a great injustice to many important measures.

The indications are that final adpournment will not be taken before April 21 and it is possible that the session may extend into the next week.

NATIONAL GUARD BILL.

Senator Whitman secured the adoption of an amendment to No. 189s, by Senator Welton, for the reorganization of the National guard. The bill as drawn provided an age limit of 45 years for all staff and regimental officers when first commissioned. This the joint committee claims was changed to 44 years under the belief that that was the limit in the regular army. The fact appearing that 45 years is the United States limit for granting commissions and the amendment was adopted and the bill passed. This was the only senate bill passed.

LIFE INSURANCE TAXATION.

Today the Orton bill, for the taxation of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, is on the calendar for engrossment and third reading, and an interesting debate is expected. The company is willing to accept the Wheeler amendment and the real discussion will be on the question of adopting this amendment. Judge Orton said last night that he did not think the amendment would be adopted and that the bill would go through as reported by the committee on assessment and collection of taxes. Under the amendment the Northwestern company would pay the state an annual license of about $105,000 a year. Under the Orton bill the license would amount to about $219,500.

The evening trains last night brought to Madison most of the representatives of the company who have devoted the greater part of their time for the last six weeks in opposing the bill in committee and lobbying against it on the floor. Among the representatives of the company who were in the assembly last night were Judge Dyer, Gen. F. C. Winkler, ex-Gov. George W. Peck and ex-Atty.-Gen. Mylren.

FORFEITURE OF OFFICE PASS BILL CLAUSE.

For the information of the conference committee, which has under consideration the joint resolution for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of passes by public officials, a statement has been prepared showing the provisions of American state constitutions against the issuance and acceptance of passes. This statement shows that in the California, Kentucky, Missouri and New York constitutions, there is provision for forfeiture of office for accepting or using a pass.

DUTTON ON HIS METTLE.

Wanted to Hit John Leinen in the Snoot if the Court Would Permit It--Court Refused--Won His Case.

An interesting case was tried in Justice W. W. Rowlands' court yesterday. It was that of John Leinen against Henry Kraus. It appears that Michael Leinen, a son of John Leinen, who lacks a few months of being 21 years of age, worked for Kraus, who is a farmer, but now employed at the Racine Wagon & Carriage company. The amount due the son was $12. The father garnisheed the wages of Kraus in order to recover the amount due the boy, who left home last summer. Humane Agent Dutton took the part of the boy and thus became the representative of Kraus. The boy was put on the stand and swore that he had been paid the money sometime ago and that he gave Kraus the receipt that was produced in evidence by Kraus. It also developed that the boy left home last June and had supported himself ever since and paid all of his own bills. During the examination the father of the boy intimated that Mr. Dutton was a liar. Mr. Dutton jumped up and said that if the court would permit it he would hit Leinen in the snoot. Justice Rowlands said he would not permit it and asked Mr. Dutton to sit down, which he did.

During the argument Mr. Dutton scored the father of the boy unmercifully and the man became so excited that he made a bee line for the door and ran out of the court room.

Justice Rowlands decided the case in favor of Mr. Kraus and taxed the costs against the plaintiff, at the same time holding that the father had no right to garnishee the wages of the boy when he was supporting himself and paying all of his own bills.

FRED ALGER DEAD.

Message Announces His Demise at Fly Creek, New York--Had Many Friends in Racine.

Mrs. C. F. Bell, wife of Prof. Bell, of the Fifth ward school, has received a message from Fly Creek, New York, announcing the death of her brother, Mr. Fred Alger, at that place, in the 32d year of his age. Mr. Alger was a resident of Racine for many years and well and favorably known by the leading people of this place. For three years he was engaged at the jewelry store of H. J. Smith and for two years was in the Racine postoffice. After leaving Racine he went to the Chicago Art Institute at Chicago. He was an artist of great merit and had he been a man of health would have taken a front rank with the best cartoonists of the United States. His death will be sadly learned by the people of Racine and sympathy will be extended to his sister and other relatives.

Tin Wedding.

The tenth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Mann was celebrated at their home near Franksville, last evening. They were the recipients of an elegant sideboard and chair and numerous other suitable presents. Over one hundred guests were present, and the house fairly swarmed with a jolly crowd of people who partook of the elegant refreshments set before them. A pleasant time was had by all and congratulations were showered on the fortunate couple from all sides, wishing them many more years of happy married life.

Soups—S. 10, 12 bars for 25c at O. A. Spillum & Co., North Cape.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

·DR·
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Awarded
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1899.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the full satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and Womans Home Companion one year, with "Panorama of our New Possessions," for $1.40.

The Weekly Journal and Womans Home Companion one year for 1.35.

The Weekly Journal and the Womans Home Companion one year and the new Home Illustrated Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 160 pages, for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal and Prof. Glenson's Horse Book $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm and Home one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and Farm and Home one year, and Handy Atlas of the World, $1.25.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean with the Weekly Journal both one year for $1.20.

The Weekly Journal and the Gentleman Farmer Magazine, both one year for $1.50.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

Sloppy under foot.

Spring is on the way.

The snow is going fast.

Days are growing longer.

The Republican ticket is a winner.

Society matters will revive after Lent is over.

The Republican ticket is in high favor throughout the city.

Monthly stock fair at Hale's Corners on Monday, April 3.

Disagreeable walking but a little thing like that people get used to.

It is not what one makes, but what one saves, that adds to his wealth.

Between this and Easter the merchants are all anticipating an active trade.

Watering the streets it is estimated will cost over $10,000 for the season.

The outlook for business this spring was never more promising or brighter.

The ice islands out in the lake have attracted attention the past few days.

From an elevation can be seen immense ice fields in the lake far off in the horizon.

The police records show a less number of tramps arrested at this season of the year than for several years past.

The spring term of circuit court for Racine county will convene on April 10. The calendar will not be a very large one.

You will vote the Republican ticket headed by Mr. F. W. Klein for mayor if you wish to insure a splendid city administration.

Weiland Mills, one of Racine's students at Madison, is trying for a position in the infield of the University team, with every chance of success.

Many of the merchants are having their old awnings replaced with new ones which are a decided improvement, and also quite noticeable.

Plans and specifications for a number of handsome new buildings in this city are being made and also plans for remodeling other structures about town.

The confirmation of the sale of the Belle City Street Railway company, published last night was read with a great deal of interest by the Journal subscribers.

This is evidently an era of trusts. However, when the patience of the people is sufficiently wrough up and has ceased to be a virtue, they will vanish as rapidly as they came into existence.

While Racine is basking in the sunlight of spring and with practically no snow on the ground, Oshkosh has enjoyed from one to three feet of the beautiful and at present sleighing is excellent.

Why public improvements cannot be made upon the same economical basis as by individuals or corporations, without unnecessary extravagance, is one of the mysteries that has never been fully explained.

Plans and specifications are said to have been completed for the remodeling of the Shoop Medicine company building. Two new stories are to be added and it will be the handsomest structure in Racine when completed.

Reports from the United States engineer's office are in effect that work will in all probability be commenced on the improvement to Racine harbor this year, but that it will be impossible to do any work on the Kenosha harbor until next year.

Mr. Wolff, of Milwaukee, will succeed the late Charles W. Pike as manager of the Grand Union Tea company in this city. Mr. Wolff has been head clerk of the Milwaukee house for several years and has a thorough knowledge of the business. He will remove his family here later on.

Some one has said that "a fool and his money are a part." This is unquestionably true, and when we look around us we conclude that there are lots of fools in the country and perhaps always will be, without any prospect of the number diminishing. However, it takes all kinds of people to make a world.

No one man or set of men can stand in the way of public improvements that are essential, and to say that they are not needed in Racine would be untrue. In this respect we are away behind many of our sister cities and no stone should be left unturned to put the streets in better condition and to hasten such other substantial improvements as will reflect credit upon our enterprise and progressiveness.

William A. Brady and Martin Julian, on behalf of Jim Jeffries and Bob Fitzsimmons, agreed to accept the bid of the Coney Island Athletic club for a 25-round contest between these two heavyweight pugilists. The contest will take place on May 26. George Siler of Chicago, has been mutually agreed upon as referee. The offer made by the club is a purse of $20,000 and the picture privilege to be divided between the two principals and the club, each receiving one-third.

The active and progressive merchant realizes in order to do business and increase his trade, as well as to keep abreast of the times, he must advertise. With him it is not a matter of choice, if he would keep up with the procession, but a matter of necessity, or rather compulsion. He knows also from experience that judicious advertising pays, and in this age of enlightenment, when everybody reads, it is as essential as paying rent, taxes, interest, etc.

A committee, appointed by the cigar makers' union, of this city, has been calling upon local dealers to ascertain how many cigars they sell that are not manufactured at home, and if possible, to induce them to more liberally patronize home industry, which, everything else being equal in the way of price and quality, should certainly be given the preference without any hesitancy whatever. We believe in the motto, "Home first and the world afterwards."

Theodore Christianson, who is at Manila with the United States army, has written a letter to his father, Thomas Christianson. In it he says that the American soldiers are kept fighting night and day. The enemy fire from trees, house tops and other places. They are good fighters, but the Americans are too much for them and hundreds have been killed. He says that the Americans do terrible execution and that after a cannon is fired among them legs and arms can be seen flying in the air. After firing into a church several times they found 130 dead lying on top of each other.

A Buffalo telegram says: There is no prospect of a giving away of the lake ice, and the betting among marine men is usually as to the number of days that the opening will be after the middle of April. Nobody appears to imagine now that there is a possibility of doing anything before the middle of the month, and there is plenty of prediction that Chicago grain will not reach here before May and that Duluth will be ten days later. This is reckoned to be an extreme view, though the ice has been forming most of the time lately.

Social and Personal.

Frank Austin of Milwaukee spent Sunday in the city.

H. S. Blake is around again after a serious illness of several weeks.

James F. Corse left for Chicago this morning to visit his son several days.

Miss Thorina Mortensen departed this morning for a week's visit with Chicago friends.

Miss Fanny Redmon is lying very ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Davis, on Wisconsin street.

Mr. L. A. Peil has returned from New York city where he has been the past week or ten days.

William French and wife left this afternoon for Madison, where they will visit Prof. E. A. Morse and wife.

Dr. M. Weinberg, of the Boston Dental Parlors, went to Chicago this afternoon to spend the Sabbath with friends.

Miss Mary Ord left for Tennessee this morning for an extended visit. She expects to continue her journey to the east and will be absent several months.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Naylor gave a delightful card euchre party last evening to a number of their friends at their home on Wisconsin street. Choice refreshments were served and a pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

The maiden's dream of love and happiness can be fully realized by taking Rocky Mountain Tea. Brings bright eyes, lovely color, health. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Mathews Richardson Sues Her Husband For a Divorce.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of yesterday published the following article:

Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Mathews Richardson has begun suit for divorce against the Rev. Henry Lewis Richardson, pastor of the Congregational church at Racine, alleging cruelty. The plaintiff is a daughter of the Rev. Sherburne S. Mathews, the retiring pastor of Hanover Street Congregational church of this city, and she is well known in south side circles. The complaint, served some time since, was filed yesterday in the superior court, and Judge Sutherland heard the evidence in chambers yesterday afternoon. The evidence of the plaintiff and of her father, Dr. Mathews, was taken, and the judge made an order holding the case open for more testimony. The defendant appeared by attorney, but was not in court himself.

Mrs. Richardson, who was still weak from a recent confinement, told the story of her unhappy married life that began thirty days from the double wedding at 5:30 p. m. last June 8, when she and her sister were the brides.

One of the incidents of the testimony related to a trip to Europe with her husband. It was also said that her husband on one occasion made the remark that "he knew whom he would marry if he could get rid of her." The testimony revealed unsatisfactory marital relations. The witness testified that a baby was born a short time ago, and that it had died. Mrs. Richardson is at present residing in Milwaukee with her father.

The testimony of Dr. Mathews was corroborative of his daughter's on some points. He testified, among other things, that when the defendant sent word to his wife asking her to join him, he wrote that she was too ill to do so.

The answer has not yet been filed. The defendant objected to the granting of the decree to his wife on the ground that the statements in the complaint did not constitute a ground for divorce.

Mrs. Richardson asks for $2,000 alimony, alleging that her husband possesses $10,000.

H. W. WENDT TO RETIRE.

Will Decline Office of Superintendent of Mound Cemetery Again--To Engage in Business.

E. H. G. Wendt, superintendent of Mound cemetery, announces that he will not be a candidate for the office again and that under no circumstances will he accept the same if offered to him. It is his intention to engage in business here, the character of which will be announced later. Mr. Wendt has had charge of Mound cemetery for eight years. That he has made a faithful and most efficient superintendent of the dead will be admitted by every person who has a lot at the cemetery or buried a friend there. Under his care many noticeable improvements have been made in the cemetery, and when Mr. Wendt retires it will be with a record he can look back to with pride. Every lot owner will be sorry to learn of his determination to retire.

MATRIMONIAL.

Anderson-Norman.

At 8 o'clock Saturday evening, a pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Beaugrand, No. 1210 Hamilton street. Miss Augusta Anderson and Mr. Fred Norman were the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. S. Nelson in the presence of thirty-five relatives and intimate friends. The bride was attended by Miss Emma Norman and the best man was Mr. Gus Holdeen. The interior of the house was prettily decorated and the bride, a handsome young woman, presented a handsome appearance. A wedding supper followed the ceremony and the newly wedded pair were the recipients of many costly presents. Among those present from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. Simon Sundeen and Mr. and Mrs. Claus Johnson of La Crosse, the latter being a newly wedded couple. Mr. and Mrs. Norman are well known on the west side and popular in social circles. They will live on Blake avenue and will have the best wishes of their many friends.

TWO RACINE BOYS.

Are in the Thickest of the Fight at Manila —In Hill's Brigade.

Racine has two sons in the war at the Philippines and they are in the thickest of the fight now taking place about Manila. They are Privates Larson and Koudsen. Both are in the Seventeenth regulars, of Hill's brigade. A careful scrutiny of the list of killed and wounded does not reveal either name and their many friends here will be happy to know that they are spared to give battle to the heathen and hope that they with their comrades will annihilate the whole tribe who are opposing the United States. The father of Private Larson is the well known sewer pipe manufacturer and well digger on Paskard avenue.

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take

Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

LIFE SAVED BY SWAMP-ROOT.

The Great Discovery That Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Statistics prove that more people are brought to the grave by diseases of the kidneys and bladder than by any other disease.

For many years medical science has been trying to discover some remedy that would positively overcome these dangerous troubles.

But not until recently was the discovery made. Dr. Kilmer, the eminent physician and scientist, after years of study and research, and after test on test that never varied in the grand result, announced the discovery of Swamp-Root, which has proven itself a most wonderful cure for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

While Swamp-Root has proven such a remarkable success in curing kidney and bladder diseases, it has also proved equally invaluable in the cure of blood diseases, rheumatism, liver and stomach troubles and in the regulation and cure of all uric acid troubles.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of the Journal, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention the Racine Weekly Journal when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

This great modern discovery is for sale at most drug stores in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes.

ARE GLAD THEY SHOT HIM.

Zeltner Brothers Regret Wittenmeyer's Death But Rejoice That Westenhaver Was Killed.

BOWLING GREEN, O., March 27.—The excitement which prevailed in the vicinity of Hoytsville the past two days as a result of the murder of Attorney Westenhaver and the sensational resistance to their arrest by the Zeltner brothers when they did the killing, is rapidly subsiding. Everything is quiet at Hoytsville today and there seems no probability now that lynching will be attempted. The Zeltner brothers are not inclined to talk. When seen today, however, by a reporter in the jail here, they stated that Westenhaver goaded them to desperation by threatening to expose a crime with which they were charged in Germany. They declare that the killing of Wittenmeyer, who was among the crowd that surrounded the Zeltner house was accidental and that they very much regret it. Westenhaver, they say, tried to rob them and they are not sorry for killing him. He had, they declared, charged them $100 for collecting a debt of $78. When it was hinted that they were drunk Saturday the brothers admitted that they lost their heads, but denied that they were drunk.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Preliminary Steps Taken For the Erection of a Handsome Temple in the Belle City.

Racine is to have a Masonic temple, or at any rate a large and commodious hall. Preliminary steps have already been taken with that end in view. Masonic Lodge N. 18 held a meeting last week and the matter was discussed at length, but nothing definite done. Just where the temple will be located is a matter of conjecture. There are several hundred Masons in the city. They have met for many years in rented halls, and they feel as though they were strong enough to undertake the erection of a building of their own. Oshkosh has a very nice temple, Rockford, Ill., has one and Milwaukee, a magnificent place and there is no reason why Racine should not have a place.

OBITUARY.

Hood.

Mrs. Arian S. Hood, wife of William Hood, died Sunday morning at 6 o'clock at the family residence in the town of Mt. Pleasant, aged 58 years and 5 months. Deceased was born in Vermont and her maiden name was Arian S. Conroe, and she was the daughter of the late Horace Conroe. In 1855 she settled in the town of Mt. Pleasant and lived there all of her life. She was known throughout the county as a kind-hearted, generous, christian woman, and was highly beloved by a large circle of friends. A husband and one daughter, Mrs. Morris L. Jones, and one son, William S. Hood, survive to mourn her death. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from the house. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Miller of Mygatts Corners.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF WHEAT.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Visible supply: Wheat, 30,067,000 bu; corn, 33,397,000 bu; oats, 11,323,00 bu.

The only way to cure constipation is to remove the cause. That can be done by taking Rocky Mountain Tea, the only absolute cure. 35 cents. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State str., Washington ave.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

An Address by Rev. Mary G. Eddy Before the First Church of Christ, Concord, N. H.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, N. H.

From the Concord Monitor: My Beloved Brethern:—In the annals of our denomination this church becomes historic, having completed its organization February 22—Washington's birthday. Memorable date, all unthought of till the day had passed! Then we behold the omen—Religious Liberty—the Father of the universe, and the father of our nation in concurrence.

Today, with the large membership of seventy-four communicants, you have met to praise God. I, as usual, at home and alone, am with you in spirit, joining in your rejoicing; and my heart is asking, What are the angels saying or singing of this dear little flock, and what is each heart in this house repeating, and what is being recorded of this meeting as with the pen of an angel?

Bear in mind always that Christianity is not alone a gift, but a growth Christward; it is not a creed or dogma,—a philosophical phantasm, nor the opinions of a sect struggling to gain power over contending sects, and scourging the one in advance of it. Christianity is the summons of divine Love for man to be Christ-like—to emulate the words and the works of our great Master. To attain thereunto men must know somewhat of the divine principle of Jesus' life work, and prove their knowledge by doing as he bade—"Go and do thou likewise."

We know Principle only through Science. The Principle of Christ is divine Love, resistless life and Truth—then its Science must be Christ-like, or Christian Science. More than regal is the majesty of its meekness; and its might is the ever-flowing tides of Truth that sweep the universe, create and govern it,—and its radiant stores of knowledge—the mysteries of exhaustless Being. Seek ye these, till you make their treasures yours.

When a young man vainly boasted "I am wise for I have conversed with many wise men," Epicteurs made answer: "And I with many rich men, but I am not rich." The richest blessings are obtained by labor; and a vessel full, must be emptied, before it can be refilled. Lawyers may know too much of human law, to have a clear perception of Divine justice! and divines be too deeply read in scholastic theology to appreciate, or to demonstrate Christian charity. Losing the comprehensive in the technical, the principle in its accessories, cause in effect, and faith in sight—we lose the Science of Christianity; a predicament quite like the man who could not see London for its houses.

Clouds that swing in the sky with dumb thunderbolts parsimonious of rain, are seen and forgotten in the same hour; while those with a mighty rush that waken the stagnant waters, and solicit every root and every leaf with the treasures of rain, asking no praising. Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee, and its tender lesson is awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver will guide thee, if thou seek this guidance.

Pliny gives the following description of the character of true greatness: "Doing what deserves to be written, and writing what deserves to be read; and rendering the world happier and better for having lived in it." Strive thou for the joy and crown of such a pilgrimage—the service of such a mission.

A heart touched and hallowed by one chord of Christian Science can accomplish the full scale; but this heart must be honest, and in earnest, and never weary of struggling to be perfect—to reflect the divine Life, Truth, and Love.

Stand by the limpid lake, sleeping mid willowy banks dyed with emerald; see therein the mirrored sky,—and the moon ablaze with her mild glory will stir thy heart. Then, in speechless prayer, ask God to enable you to reflect God—to become His own image and likeness—even the calm, clear, radiant reflection of Christ's glory, healing the sick, bringing the sinner to repentance, and raising the spiritually dead in trespasses and sins to life in God. Jesus said: "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

Beloved in Christ, what our Master said unto his deciples when he sent them forth to heal the sick, and preach the gospel—I say unto you: "Be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves." Then, if the wisdom you manifest causes Christendom, or the disclaimer against God, to call this "a subtle fraud," "let your peace return to you."

I am patient with the newspaper warfare, and the present schoolboy epithets, and attacks of a portion of Christendom:

(1) Because I sympathize with their ignorance of Christian Science:

(2) Because I know that no Christian can or does understand this Science and not love it:

(3) Because these attacks afford opportunity for explaining Christian Science: and,

(4) Because it is written: "The wrath of man shall praise Thee: the remainder of wrath shalt Thou restrain."

Rest assured that the injustice done by press, and pulpit, to this denomination of Christians will cease, when it no longer blesses it. "This I know, for God is for me." Psalms. And in the words of St. Paul, "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

"Pass ye the proud fane by,
The vaulted aisles by daunting folly trod,
And 'neath the temple of uplifted sky—
Go forth, and worship God."

The First Church through its president, sent a fitting and thankful reply to Mrs. Eddy for her good wishes.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Cures a Prominent Attorney.

MR. R. C. PHELPS, the leading pension attorney of Belfast, N. Y., writes: "I was discharged from the army on account of ill health, and suffered from heart trouble ever since. I frequently had fainting and smothering spells. My form was bent as a man of 80. I constantly wore an overcoat, even in summer, for fear of taking cold. I could not attend to my business. My rest was broken by severe pains about the heart and left shoulder. Three years ago I commenced using Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, notwithstanding I had used so much patent medicine and taken drugs from doctors for years without being helped. Dr Miles' Heart Cure restored me to health. I is truly a wonderful medicine and it afford me much pleasure to recommend this remedy to everyone."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

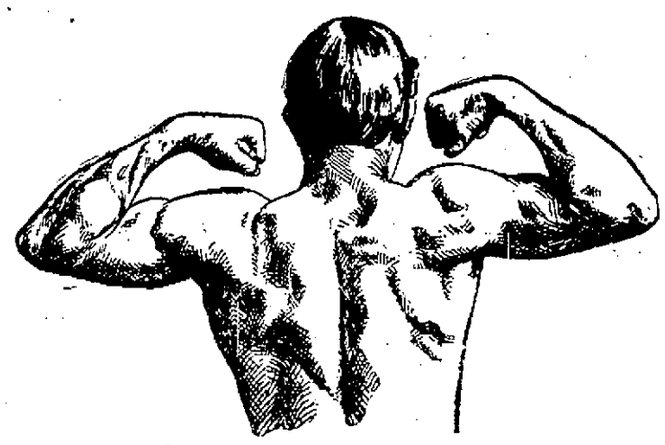
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind

If you want to be a handsome, rollicking girl with rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, lips like Cupid's bow, take Rocky Mountain Tea. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

HARVARD'S STRONG MAN.

Acknowledged Debt of Gratitude to Paine's Celery Compound.



[Photographed by Glines.]

Strong muscles and strong nerves go together.

Carl G. Herbert is the best developed man at Harvard today, according to Dr. Sargeant, the University's professor of physical culture and director of the gymnasium.

Mr. Herbert believes Paine's celery compound to be the most wonderful preparation in the world for strengthening the body and enabling it to withstand great mental and physical exertion. He has consented to the publication of the following letter:

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1899.

Wells, Richardson & Co.:—I feel constrained, owing to the benefits I have derived from your incomparable remedy, Paine's celery compound, to write and tell you in what manner I have benefited by it. As you are doubtless aware, an athlete's success is due very much to his condition or form, and that perfect condition or form depends much on the condition of his stomach. I feel, and know by experience that Paine's celery compound is the ideal remedy for that purpose, as it not only strengthens the nervous system, which is so essential to good health, but we find it regulates the entire system, and renders it in a condition to withstand either great mental strain or physical exertion. I stand, at present, at the head of the list of the Sargeant test of Harvard college, and am about to compete again this year. As a preliminary to the actual training I have taken two bottles of Paine's celery compound and know that with its aid I shall beat my own record this year, as I am now able with no other training, to lift many pounds more than before I commenced taking the compound. Possibly you may be interested in the forthcoming test and I will take pleasure in informing you of the outcome. In closing I will again say that I owe you my sincere thanks for the inestimable good that Paine's celery compound has done for me, and rest assured I will lose no opportunity of recommending it to my friends and brother athletes.

Very truly, Carl G. Herbert.

To the reader: You would be strong and well.

Paine's celery compound will enable you to be both. It will strengthen the nerves, purify the blood, revive the lost energy—in a word, it will do more to counteract the on-coming of ill-health, sickness, disease, than any other medicine in the world. There can be no possible reason for not testing the results in your own case.

GOING DOWN HILL.

People suffering from Kidney Diseases, feel a gradual but steady loss of strength and vitality. They should lose no time in trying Foley's Kidney Cure, a Guaranteed Preparation.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Badger Brass Company Shuts Down.

The Badger Brass company in Kenosha makers of the well-known Solar bicycle lamps, yesterday laid off all the people employed in their factory and made the announcement that the works would be closed until they could secure material to continue the manufacture of their product.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CATARRH

Ask your **Druggist** for a generous **10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.**

Ely's Cream Balm contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c.; Trial Size 10c.; by Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

COLD IN HEAD

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

ROBINSON DRUG CO.

NO MATCH FOR AMERICAN ARMS

Filipinos Acknowledge the Superiority of Our Weapons.

MALABON IS BEING FORTIFIED

Rebels Preparing to Make a Last Stand at That Place—New Arrivals March to the Front—Food Shortage Exists Among Insurgents.

MANILA, March 24, 6:30 p. m.—Two Spanish prisoners who escaped from Polo to the lines of the Kansas regiment reported that the Filipinos had concentrated their forces at Malabon and Polo. They add that only Aguinaldo and his body guard are at Mololos and that the rebel leaders apparently intend to stake their fortunes on a fight at Malabon where it was expected that an engagement would take place yesterday. If defeated it is further asserted that the rebels intend to disperse to the swamps and mountains. The rebels were putting their Bolos in front, believing that the Bolomen's charms will avert bullets. The Bolos of the Filipinos greatly outnumber the rifles in their hands. The rebels are further said to have admitted that they can't withstand the American shells and bayonet charges.

An escaped Spaniard corroborated the stories of food shortage among the rebels and added that their hospital was short of supplies.

MORE TROOPS TO THE FRONT.

At noon the enemy was extremely active in the vicinity of Malabon, in preparing defenses evidently anticipating an attack. They keep well under cover. A small body of rebels however, emerged from the jungle in the extreme left yesterday and fired upon the Kansas troops in the trenches, fatally wounding two privates.

The Oregon volunteers and Twenty-second regiment marched to the front today. The Third and Seventeenth regulars disembarked from the Sherman. Gen. H. G. Otis' brigade struck tents this morning and an early move is probable.

Sixteen English refugees arrived here yesterday from Dagapan, the railroad terminus, on board the steamer Saturnus. They report that the natives generally are friendly and the officers invariably courteous. Hoggins, the manager of the railroad and about a dozen unmarried men in charge of the various business interests, are inclined to take advantage of the opportunity to leave. Nothing has been heard from the two American planters at Calumpit since hostilities began.

According to Filipino accounts a thousand Americans have been killed, the fatalities being especially heavy at Caloocan where the United States troops "rushed like mad men against a storm of bullets."

TO DESTROY REBEL ARMY.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—It is understood here that Otis has so far matured his plan of campaign that within eight or ten days he will be able to begin a movement which is expected to mark the destruction of Aguinaldo's army. Although the stragglers and fugitives may infest the island of Luzon for some time it is believed that after Otis has delivered the next blow the insurgent army as an organization will have ceased to exist. The new movement it is understood will be by a combined land and water attack, though it is expected that the navy's part will be particularly prominent. Otis procured thirteen of the gunboats formerly owned by Spain and these will play a prominent part in the development of the campaign. One brigade is to be on board a vessel to be landed to the north of Malolos, the insurgents' headquarters, cutting off retreat in that direction. The war vessels in Laguna De Bay will shut out the insurgents from fleeing to the east and Dewey will stop them at Manila Bay on the west. Wheaton's men along the Pasig river will meet them on the south. Thus they will be completely surrounded without a chance of escape unless they succeed in breaking through our line at some point.

FOUR BOARDERS MEET DEATH

An Unextinguished Blaze Starts Up Again and Four People Lose Their Lives.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 24.—In a fire in the boarding house of Mrs. Nolan early this morning, four people lost their lives and several were seriously injured. The dead are: Mrs. Chapin, a widow; Roy Chapin, her son, aged 10; Chester Chapin, aged 4, and a man named Smith. This was the second fire in the same building during the night and it is thought that the earlier blaze was not entirely extinguished.

An unknown woman is missing and it is feared that she perished in the flames. Miss Lloyd, who was badly burned about the head, is Mayor Williams' official stenographer. She was sleeping in the rear room of the building. The young woman's bed was on fire when she awoke. She leaped through the window and fell to the ground twenty feet below. She lay on the ground fifteen minutes before she was discovered. The fire was a remarkably rapid one and made considerable headway by the time the firemen arrived.

SUSTAINS NON-SUIT.

Decision in Kenosha County Wild Mustard Seed Case.

Judge Fish handed down a decision of non-suit in the famous mustard seed case entitled Martin L. Hoffman vs. Robert Dixon. The opinion of the judge was a lengthy one and he urged that the case be taken to the supreme court at once, in order to obtain an opinion to govern actions on similar Wisconsin cases in the future. Other suits of a similar nature will be withdrawn. The suit was one of a number brought by several Kenosha county farmers to secure damages from Dixon, who is a village merchant at Silver Lake, on the grounds that he sold them wild mustard seed and represented to them that it was rape seed. The case was called for trial Wednesday morning and the courtroom was crowded with interested spectators during the entire day.

WHAT MR. BEGGS SAYS.

In Regard to the Sale of the Belle City Electric Railway Announced Last Evening.

General Manager John J. Beggs of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company, announced that the owners of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric railway have acquired, by purchase, the property of the Belle City Electric Railway company in Racine, the negotiations having been closed. Under the agreement with the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha company, the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company will operate the Belle City line, which consists of about seventeen miles of track. The property will be put in the very best possible condition as rapidly as possible, and will be made first-class in every particular, a condition that does not now exist. When asked today about the new deal, Mr. Beggs said:

"The owners of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric road have purchased about 90 per cent. of the stock of the Belle City Electric road, and about 80 per cent. of the entire issue of bonds of that company. The purchase was closed last evening. In pursuance of our agreement with the owners of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha property, we will commence to operate, in connection with the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha line, the Belle City lines, together with that company's lighting plant, on April 1. Conforming to the general policy of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company, considerable money is to be spent on the Belle City road by the new owners, in order to put it in the very best condition. The tracks are in bad condition; the overhead wire system is in places defective, causing frequent delays and annoyances to the public, and there are other things which must be put in good shape. One of the agreements we had with the owners is that they will proceed to clip coupons, cancel them and turn them into the treasury for at least two years to come, and pay on the assessments on their stock of from $20 to $25 per share, in order to provide the necessary means to put the property in the shape that we desire it to be when operating it. This is one of the essential conditions under which we agree to operate the lines. This will be no burden to the owners, as they are wealthy men and a considerable block of the stock outstanding is owned by the bankers of Racine. Within the next two years at least $75,000 will have to be expended in this manner for the improvement of the property. There are $250,000 bonds of the property outstanding, the interest on which will be about $25,000 in two years. The capital stock is $200,000, $100,000 of which is preferred and $100,000 common stock, and this will bring into the treasury about $50,000 in the two years, so that they will have at least $75,000 for the improvements agreed to."

THREE MORE FOUND HUNG

Finding of Three More Negro Bodies --The Jury Says They Died From Natural Causes or Froze to Death.

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 24.—More details of the wholesale lynching are reported to have occurred have been received. Three more dead negroes have been found in the Red River bottoms, near Rocky Comfort, two of them having been hanged or shot to death. They are Joe King and Moses Jones. The third body was stripped naked when found. The justice of the peace held inquests over these bodies today and the jury rendered a verdict that they "came to their death from natural causes, or were frozen to death." Joe King was first whipped by a posse of whites for having intimated that a number of whites were marked for killing by the blacks. It is supposed another party found him later and finished the work by lynching him. Johnson was whipped by the same crowd that lashed King. Johnson had not been accounted for since and it is supposed that he met the same fate. Many sensational reports are flying about today, but very little authentic information is obtainable. One of the state's posses of whites is still out hunting the leaders of the negro plot with the avowed intention of stringing them up wherever found. Another report says that the negroes are recovering from the panic. A colored man who arrived here from Winton says that more negroes were killed than have yet been reported.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP PREVENTS consumption. One-fifth of the deaths in cities is caused from consumption caused by neglected colds. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup always cures colds.

MOUND CEMETERY HOME OF DEAD

An Interesting Explanation of the Immense Mounds.

WHAT EXAMINATION REVEALED

All Contained Skeletons of Beings Buried There Over a Thousand Years Ago—How the Mounds Are Constructed —Dr. Hoy's Scrap Book.

A few days ago a large number of citizens were assembled at Mound cemetery. They were there to pay a last tribute to a departed friend who was being buried with the majority. It was a pleasant day and even with the leafless trees the home of the dead presented a handsome appearance with its long winding walks.

In various sections of the grounds loomed up high mounds and it is on account of these that the place was named "Mound Cemetery." A question arose among the citizens as to what the mounds contained and how long they had been there. None could explain their meaning.

A few days ago the Journal reporter came across a scrap book of the late Dr. Philo R. Hoy, father of Mrs. William Henry Miller and it contains the following in regard to the mound which will be interesting to every person who ever visited the home of the dead or who has a friend or relative buried there. Here is the article:

Last Sunday was indeed a beautiful day. The sun shone with unclouded splendor, and soft and warm the south wind drifted in, full freighted with the promise of summer. It was, in reality, the first summer day this spring—and thousands who have been housed during the long and dreary winter took occasion to stroll or ride about the city, while others wended their way to the beautiful city of our dead—"Mound Cemetery." As yet, the trees are leafless, and the dead leaves and withered grass lie thick upon the mounds; but underneath was seen the green of the young grass, while here and there some tiny flower—blessed emblem of immortality—lifted its head. Through

THE LONG WINDING WALKS

the living strolled; some stopping to read with idle curiosity the name engraven on the marble slab, or to admire the monument that the wealthy had reared above those that were dear to them. There were others there that day whose black robes told its story. Theirs was no idle motive. They had gathered there, drawn by holier impulses. It was to pay a tribute of tears to the loved and lost. How rudely the idle laugh jarred upon the ear as we passed such groups bending over some little mound that covered the sleeper below. It is the saddest and yet the most sacred spot of earth to very many of us; for in beautiful Mound cemetery there are dead sleeping for which no tear has ever been shed—who rest on unnoticed and uncared for. (Not

IN THE POTTER'S FIELD,

where sleep those too poor to own a grave,—victims of poverty or of crime—some one somewhere may mourn for them, and the city cares for the spot where they are sleeping; but it is the curious mounds that we meet with everywhere in our walks through the cemetery. These are tombs; and underneath these mounds a little handful of moldering dust is all that remains of people buried there a thousand years ago—a race that has long since become extinct, leaving this little story of their existence. There is not a tradition regarding them among the Indians. We only know they lived and died, leaving only as a record the mounds that cover the dead.

TO DR. P. R. HOY, OF THIS CITY, an eminent scientist, we are indebted for the following description of the mounds in the cemetery which have been so carefully preserved by the city authorities.

DR. HOY

came from the region of the mounds in Ohio, and was convinced that these mounds were the work of the same race of men that had built there. Consequently, in 1852, he, with

MR. I. A. LAPHAM,

surveyed and platted sixty mounds belonging to this group, which survey can be found in Map II, of the "Antiquities of Wisconsin," published by the Smithsonian Institute. Of this large number, only those in the cemetery now remain. The plow has nearly obliterated the balance. These mounds are all sepulchral; that is, they are a singular kind of grave. During the survey, the doctor opened fourteen of these mounds, several of which are now situated in the cemetery grounds.

THEY ALL CONTAINED SKELETONS

many more than one. The large mound enclosed with Dr. Smith's lot, contained no less than seven—while the one east of this, now surrounded by a cedar hedge, had six; all the others which were examined had from one to four, in each.

HOW CONSTRUCTED.

A basin-shaped excavation was made in original soil, reaching to the gravel pit, some two feet deep. The bodies were placed in this excavation in a sitting posture, facing the east, with the legs flexed under the body. Then a roof was constructed of bark or logs, covering the bodies, over which the mound was raised, evidently with great labor; for they are formed entirely of surface soil, scraped up so evenly from the adjacent grounds as to leave no excavation visible. Each mound was made at one time, and not by successive contributions, as proved by the absence of stratification.

FRAGMENTS OF RUDE POTTERY

were all the implements found in any of these mounds. Only in three instances did the excavators succeed in restoring these vessels, which are now deposited in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The shape of these pots is precisely similar to those used by the Burmese for all culinary purposes. Three stones were placed in a triangle to support the pot in a perpendicular position.

AGE OF THE MOUNDS.

In regard to the antiquity of these mounds it may be stated that on the mound from which the pottery was obtained there was a bur-oak stump which contained two hundred and fifty rings, and the tree had been cut ten years when the land was first occupied—now thirty-one years. Near this another mound was excavated, on the center of which were the remains of a large stump which must have been much older. Immediately under this stump Dr. Hoy opened a cranium in such a state of preservation that he succeeded in restoring it to its original shape. A stump on the large mound had three hundred and ten rings, and near by are the remains of a large tree—an oak stump—five feet in diameter. These facts indicate the antiquity of the mounds to be at least

ONE THOUSAND YEARS.

From the careful results obtained by the excavation, the conclusion arrived at by

DR. HOY AND MR. LAPHAM,

is this: That whatever be the legitimate inference drawn from similar works and remains in other places concerning the state of civilization attained by the mound-builders, the evidence here goes to prove that they were an extremely barbarous people, in no respect superior to most of the savage tribes of the modern Indians. It can only be

A MATTER OF CONJECTURE

why so many were buried in one mound at the same time. The only supposition is that they were killed in battle; were swept away by pestilence; or, dying in the winter, the bodies were preserved until spring, and then interred.

It is certainly to be hoped that the city will carefully preserve these mounds, for they tell of a strange race of people that have long since passed away!

SHERMAN TRANSFERRED ON BOARD THE CHICAGO.

Removal Made Safely and Without Any Inconvenience to the Sick Statesman.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 24.—John Sherman has been safely moved from the steamer Paris to the quarters prepared for him on board the cruiser Chicago. Sherman rested easy during the night and awoke cheerful and prepared for the change. The Chicago arrived after daylight and preparations were immediately made for the transfer. He was carried on a stretcher, laid on one of the boats of the Paris while fast to the davits, which boat was then lowered into the water and taken in tow by the launch. An umbrella was placed over the sick man to prevent the sun over heating him. Sherman was hoisted on board the Chicago in the same manner. He was accompanied by F. B. Wilborg, Dr. Magee and his nurse. Immediately after Sherman was taken on board the Chicago the Paris with the party of tourists on board left for Cienfuegos. The Chicago will leave later in the day.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mrs. McCallum, former Secretary Sherman's daughter, received a cablegram saying that Sherman would sail today on the Chicago, and requesting Mrs. McCallum to meet the party at Ft. Monroe Tuesday. This evidently determines the destination of the Chicago. It was thought that the vessel might take Sherman to Tampa.

THIRTY-SECOND DEGREE.

Three Racine Gentlemen Take the Thirty-Second Degree in Masonry.

The thirty-six annual convocation of the Wisconsin consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, came to a close with a banquet at the Masonic building, Jefferson street, Milwaukee, last night. The last degree in the consistory, the thirty-second, was conferred just preceding the banquet, the successful list of candidates numbering twenty-four, as follows:

George W. Dusenbury, Pardeeville; Abel Keyes, Menasha; Charles H. Lambert, Markesan; Ernest Lipman, Beloit; Thomas J. McGrath, Green Bay; Buell L. Simmons, Washburn; Frank M. Stevens, Delavan; Christian A. Wiklund, Neenah; George E. Willott, Madison; Gavin W. Young, Neenah; Jesse O. Carr, John G. Wegner, Oshkosh; Gustave V. Kradwell, Allen B. Northrop, George W. Nott, Racine; Albert G. Braband, Frank L. Dille, Louis E. Esau, Otto A. Finck, Charles W. Kaufschmidt, Jr., Harry L. Kellogg, Charles L. Kiewert, Arne H. Tongen, Herman Voss, Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin consistory now numbers 1,040 members.

At the banquet following the conferring of the thirty-second degree John W. Laflin acted as toastmaster, music being furnished by Claudet's orchestra and the Consistory quartette, consisting of Hugh S. Hughes, Ossian F. Bird, Daniel Prouteroe and Wilmer Steg.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP WILL make a permanent cure in all cases of cough, or cold on chest or lungs. It will cure when other remedies have failed. Physicians recommend it.

FIRE VISITS HOME OF A. J. LINDERMAN

Residence West of Mound Cemetery Partly Destroyed by Flames.

FIRE DEPARTMENT RESPOND

Rear Part of the House Almost Totally Destroyed—Firemen Save the Brick Part—Loss Will Amount to About $3,000.

The handsome residence of A. J. Linderman, located just west of Mound cemetery, and known as the old N. D. Fratt home, was partly destroyed by fire about 11 o'clock last night. No one was home at the time. Mrs. Linderman is visiting in Milwaukee and Mr. Linderman was down town. The fire was discovered by persons who arrived at the end of the West Sixth street electric car line on the last car.

Word was sent in to the different fire company houses by telephone and the chemical engine and the hook and ladder truck went to the scene of the conflagration.

The whole rear part of the house, a two story, frame building, used for a kitchen, dining room and sleeping apartments, was in flames and the firemen exerted their efforts in saving the main part of the building, a two story brick house.

They did excellent work and saved this part wholly, but of course all of the furniture, carpets and other household goods were moved out and much of it was badly damaged.

The whole of the rear part of with all of the contents was entirely consumed, which included furniture, bedding, etc., and a small sum of money was also lost.

It is supposed that the fire originated from a defective chimney. This chimney caught fire early in the evening, but Mr. Linderman did not pay much attention to it and it burned out. No doubt it set fire to the woodwork and worked its way through the structure.

Mr. Linderman purchased the house from N. D. Fratt some years ago, it being one of the oldest in the county. He rebuilt and added on and made it one of the handsomest homes in that section of the county.

The chemical and hook and ladder boys worked until after 12:30 o'clock, and it was after 1 o'clock when they reached home. The run was nearly two miles and considering the disadvantages the work of saving the main part of the place was first-class.

STATE AID FOR GOOD ROADS.

Assembly Passes McGillivray Resolution to That Effect--Assemblyman Ela's Bill Concurred in by Senate.

MADISON, March 24.—(Special to the Journal.)—The anti-pass bill as amended by the assembly was laid over until Tuesday by the senate when it came back to that body this morning.

A new bill was introduced by Senator Stout to enable the railroad companies to use the tracks of other companies.

Among the bills passed was one allowing organized municipalities to issue bonds for telephone lines, one requiring city school superintendents to have certificate; one providing for an interstate park. The anti-lobby bill went to a third reading in the senate without debate. A bill appropriating $151,000 for a new engineering building at the university was sent to a third reading in the senate.

The assembly concurred in the McGillivray resolution for state aid in building good roads. Bills taxing express, sleeping car, etc., corporations was reported favorably in the assembly. The senate's amendment to Ela's bill referring to the municipal court of Racine county, was concurred in.

Assemblyman Ela's bill gives the municipal court of this county jurisdiction over cases which heretofore it has not governed.

POSTAL MATTERS IN CUBA.

Modern Postoffice to be Erected in Havana —Uniform For Carriers.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Chief Geo. W. Beavers of the salary and allowance division of the postoffice department who accompanied Post Master General Charles Smith to Cuba, returned here today. He reports as a result of the investigation made by the post master general that the postal service in Cuba is closely following the lines of service in the United States in every respect except in the registration of mail matter. The department in Cuba is being organized on the basis of the postoffice department as to bureaus and office. The post master general with Director of Posts Rathbone has just closed some contracts to provide Havana with a postoffice equipped with modern appliances. Uniforms for the letter carriers have been designed. Special stamps for the Cuban service are being furnished together with stamped envelopes with designs symbolical of Cuba.

While Aguinaldo beheads those who differ with him, our army displays the greatest possible consideration all around. Thus there is a demand for 10,000 more United States soldiers and there will be more thousands of our brave men wanted unless the dilly dally sentimental business is stopped. The country demands that Admiral Dewey be given full charge.

Backache

Wearying, ceaseless backache.
Dull, exhausting and constant pain.
No comfort by day. No rest at night.
Aches in the small of the back, pain low down in the side. No spirit for any task, no hope for relief. Great numbers of women are not free from backache from one year's end to another.

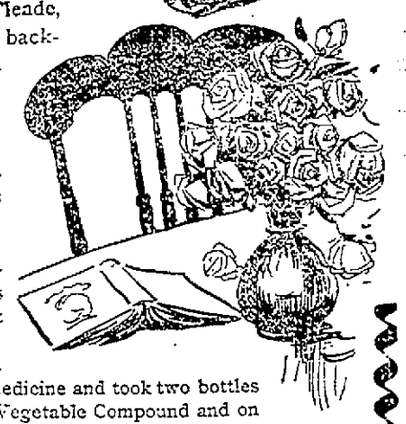
Among Mrs. Pinkham's victories there is none more complete than that over backache, and the evidence of thousands of women prove that she is its conqueror.

Mrs. C. Klenk, of Wells, Minn. (Box 151), writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I suffered for years with a long list of troubles, and I want to thank you for my complete recovery. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a wonderful medicine for women.

"I had severe female complaints, causing terrible backache and nervous prostration; was dizzy most of the time, had headache and such a tired feeling. I now have taken seven bottles of your Compound and have also used the Sanative Wash and feel like a new woman. I must say I never had anything help me so much. I have better health than I ever had in my life. I sleep well at night, and can work all day without feeling tired. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound all the credit, for I know it has cured me of all my troubles. I would not do without your remedies for anything."

When a woman has severe backache she has some serious trouble that will sooner or later declare itself.



Mrs. E. Furton, of Meade, Mich., found that her backache was caused by a tumor, which three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound expelled. This is Mrs. Furton's letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Two years ago I was troubled with constant backache and headache, and was very nervous. I resolved to try your medicine and took two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and on taking the third a tumor was expelled. I was a little frightened and sent for the doctor; and he said that it was fortunate for me that it came away. I got quite well after that and have your Compound alone to thank for my recovery."

The safe way to guard against trouble is to get Mrs. Pinkham's advice when the backache first appears. A letter to her at Lynn, Mass., describing your case fully will receive a prompt reply without charge.

"Your Medicine Is a Friend to Women."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I wish to tell you the great good your medicine has done me. I do not feel like the same woman. I have suffered terribly. Had womb and kindey trouble, leucorrhœa, very severe pains in hips and sides of abdomen, headache, was nervous, menses were irregular. I have now taken four bottles of your Vegetable Compound, and the backache has left me, menses are regular, can sleep well, and awake in the morning feeling much rested. Your medicine is indeed a friend to women. I wish that I could tell every woman what a wonderful medicine it is. I cannot praise it enough."—**Mrs. Anna J. Fenstermaker Pine Summit, Pa.**

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

The Racine Journal.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1899.

A DISORGANIZED AND DEMORALIZED PARTY.

Nothing could better illustrate the present condition of the Democratic party than the goings on connected with the proposed banquet given by the Tammany hall Democrats or Democratic club of New York. Already has there been a division in one family, the Belmonts, and Oliver, the free silver member and an ardent Bryanite has started a one dollar dinner to be honored by Bryan in opposition to the Jeffersonians who will indulge in every delicacy of the season and drink up the famous $10,000 stock of wine placed in the club cellars.

Ex-President Cleveland attends the Jeffersonians and Tammanyites. This is the exclusive affair to which Bryan refused to recognize because the other Belmonts refused to say they would support the Chicago platform having helped it four years ago, and because there would be present others in the same fix, and as it was manifest no one would think of complying with the preposterous demands of Bryan, the latter to save a little of his own alleged dignity, refused to have anything to do with the legitimate Jeffersonians. Then the other Belmont came on the scene and so a dollar banquet has been organized at which it is said Bryan will be present, and there will be lots of fun.

There will be the gold Democrats for, that is what they are, and there will be the free silver and socialistic Democrats of the Chicago platform variety. There will be oceans of costly wine and fragrant liquor drank on one side and on the other there will be plenty of cheaper wine and beer ad libitum, with single cocktails to suit the individual, per glass.

Democracy will have a good time anyhow. It only illustrates the low condition into which that party has fallen. It no longer has distinct party principles and it has no longer a commanding position in politics that attracts the brilliant, the men of genius and the young men of talent seeking fame and fortune in the political world. Democracy may enunciate different sets of principles and formulas by way of club orations, one of glittering periods of shining gold and free trade the Cleveland shibboleth, and the other the resounding periods of free silver and also free trade, with free trade in our social connections as well and the leveling of our courts of justice.

There is nothing national any longer with Democracy. It has lost its title to nationalism, and it is nothing but a conglomeration of aggregating political atoms of different shades, that manage in our state and local elections to get together to try and fool the people and capture some of the offices and local spoils in the way of any good things that may be floating around coaxed out of city councils. This is what Democracy has got down to, and this is the reason why citizens will not care to vote a party ticket that represents nothing at all but the dollars that may be captured out of floating spoils for its adherents, looking out for them.

They will vote for a party ticket that does represent worthy political principles and a principle of good local government denied them so much in the past. The very national responsibility cannot but have its benificent influence upon the more local affairs and the distinct aims of the Republican party, protection to American industry and an honest currency, finds its reflex in ability and efficiency and integrity in our city matters.

WINNING NAMES.

The citizens of Racine are again in the midst of a spring campaign. Once again they are called on to decide as to who shall conduct their municipal affairs for another two years, and beyond any question they will decide to make a change in the office of mayor and insure a Republican city council and city clerk with assessor and justice of the peace.

Mr. F. W. Klein the Republican candidate for mayor has for many years enjoyed the fullest confidence of his fellow citizens; there are few men in the city possessed with the knowledge of city matters as he, and another and most distinct advantage, he is not only himself strongly bound up in the interests of the city, being a heavy taxpayer, but he is situated so fortunately that he will be able to give his undivided attention to city matters.

Mr. Klein has promised to give even a more faithful attention to the affairs of the city than he has his own, and since he is engaged in no active business it must be readily seen it will be to the greatest advantage to chose Mr. Klein. With no local business interests to interfere or to be in any wise injured through official acts, and with no active business otherwise to distract his attention, as mayor Mr. Klein will be there every time doing his fullest duty conscientiously, ably honestly and courageously.

He will have a distinct and positive advantage over his opponent, in that he will be able not only with plenty of time, but backed up with a splendid knowledge of city affairs, to attend to his official duties in a manner that will reflect great credit upon himself, redound to the highest welfare of the city and abundantly satisfy the people. Let no citizen deceive himself. There is plenty to do as mayor. If the duties of the office are attended to faithfully, if the interests of the taxpayers are looked after, if the contractors who pull here and there to make it hot for the taxpayer are kept under proper bounds, there is plenty of work for a mayor who has the time to attend to these things. Perhaps a mayor like Mr. Klein is sure to be, may be able to squelch the grade god kept in the cellar of the city hall, which is brought out from time to time and a new grade taken out from the barrel, to please some contractor, or to satisfy some penchant, that for some reason afflicts and has afflicted our municipal rulers for years.

The Republican party offers a handsome, clean and highly reputable city ticket for the consideration of the voters. From mayor down, all the nominations are excellent. Now let the people chose that ticket which promises as does the Republican ticket, the best possible welfare for their city.

A VALUABLE WORK.

The work of the National Association of Manufacturers which has had for its object the proper placing before the foreign merchants with whom any reasonable chances exist we may sell our goods, the merits of our manufactured goods, will elicit the hearty commendation of all manufacturers in our country. The task of gathering the proper statistics has not been a light one, but the work has been well done and the result embodied in what is called the "American Trade Index," will be a most valuable aid in calling attention to our products and what we have to sell. This index is classified with an index of American manufacturers and a descriptive paragraph giving some detailed information for each name in the index. All the industries are classified and with the index of firms and corporations, there can be no trouble in any one ascertaining any information he may wish. All the details are carried out in a painstaking manner and the foreign merchant possesses at hand the means of finding out readily all about our wares and those who have them for sale.

This volume relating to American trade will be placed before the principal dealers and merchants of the world, and, says the Philadelphia Record, "consists of 5,000 copies in the English language, which is being distributed, free of cost, to the principal merchants in the English-speaking countries. The preparation of a similar edition in Spanish is already in progress, and that edition will be distributed in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and those countries where the Spanish language is most in use. Other editions in different languages will follow as rapidly as they can be prepared.

It is intended that every important merchant in the world shall have upon his desk, for constant use, a compact, classified and descriptive list of those manufacturers who are prepared to do an export business. All of this work is being carried on without any charge to the manufacturers whose names are contained in the Trade Index, as the book is not intended as an advertising scheme, but solely for the purpose of bringing American manufacturers into closer touch with the foreign merchants who deal in their goods. The work of preparing and distributing the various editions of the American Trade Index is being carried on in the general offices of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Bourse, Philadelphia."

HAWAII WILL GET ALONG.

While congress failed to provide a form of government for Hawaii the people over there are not in any wise disturbed. They have a very good government as it is and can wait as long as congress is pleased to delay their territorial form under our institutions. Congress provided under the annexation resolution, "until congress shall provide for the government of such islands all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct." All the municipal governments of the islands remain in force until otherwise determined, and all the laws and regulations in force on the islands at the period or date of annexation are as much in force today as ever, but the public debt cannot be increased and it is required to be used for the benefit of the people. Hawaii can wait in good patience until we are pleased to act.

The navy has, according to the published reports four first-class battleships and one second-class one, but according to the belief of the people from what they have read and seen, there is really but one first-class battleship, the famous Oregon that navigates the oceans with the speed of the famous commercial liners, and perfect safety. The reason the Oregon is strictly first-class is because it is built so in the first place.

FREE RURAL DELIVERY OF MAILS.

While it may be a fad to endorse a general system of free delivery throughout the country of all mail matter, yet the truth of the matter may as well be admitted. It is pointed out that on the continent rural delivery is practical and carried out, but free rural delivery in this country is quite another matter. As a rule the roads are in poor condition, and while reasonably good in the summer season, yet for weeks at a time in the spring and winter, postmen would have a sorry time of it.

The practical feature would be for the department to enlarge the free deliveries in the suburban districts surrounding every city where the settled population would permit, and in such agricultural districts as are reasonably thickly settled and with good road system to establish free delivery. Near by year this free system can be extended in such inviting localities as present themselves, but to rush foremost into a general system of rural free delivery would be to certainly entail a very large extra expense upon the people.

It might be that the good roads question and rural delivery could be worked together and fast as districts surround themselves with hard bottomed roads, to enlarge the zone of delivery. It would be useless to expect a carrier delivery in many rural districts where in times of rains and in the spring and parts of the winter, the poor carrier would make such speed as would be useless for a free delivery system, besides wearing out horseflesh and considerable patience. In all this agitation for rural delivery, let us be practical and reasonable. It will come with time and the settling up of the more sparsely settled districts. Good roads will materially help in this distribution of population.

HOW THEY WORK.

The soap trust seems to be getting in its work in Milwaukee according to a dispatch published in a Chicago paper, the Record, which says, "Bernard Gross, a soap manufacturer of this city, claims that he is unable to buy tallow from any of the packing house men. Other soap manufacturers are in the same predicament and may have to shut down their works. It is said that the soap combine has shut off the supply of tallow in order to cripple the independent dealers."

There is a state conspiracy law, and a national anti-trust law, which should reach just such cases. A Milwaukee coal man not so very long since recovered a judgment against a certain coal corporation because of this very same thing. It is such items as this and similar items telling of the laying off of working men on account of trust operations, the conspiracies to injure trust competitors, that is speeding the fast rising indignation of the American people.

If congress would enact a law that the courts of the country could be forced to recognize, that is a law that would meet the requirement of an alleged constitutionality, which the courts now deny present interstate law, if congress would enact a law that would meet the case, there would be no further freight rebate system by which trusts and combines enjoy an unlawful opportunity for robbing their fellow men.

Of course the interstate commerce commission could not decide otherwise than it did in its holding in the case charging railroads with discrimination against Chicago, that there was no such thing, that there was no unjust or unlawful practices calling for interference. The commission understand very well that it made no difference what their decision was, they could not enforce an adverse decision to the roads, as the courts have taken the tuck out of the commission so far as really enforcing their decisions. In this particular case in which roads were charged with discriminating against Chicago in the matter of produce and grain rates to the east, the commission may have found from the facts that there were none, but had their decision been the other way, it would have made no possible difference anyhow, as it could not be enforced against the railroads.

It is asserted there is a professional testifier chemist expert in New York city who can be hired by the prosecution or defense according to the price offered. From the results in cases of late years where the conviction rested upon the expert testimony, it is perfectly safe to say, this so-called expert testimony is altogether a creature of the imagination, belief and matter of pay. There has been seen in trials professional men gravely testifying to the exact opposite of each other, and as an item in an eastern paper says, "expert testimony in a murder trial should be taken with many grains of salt. I would not, if on a jury, consider as of the slightest weight the testimony of ten million handwriting experts. Half of the expert chemists who have sent men to the gallows ought to be hanged."

Out in the far west, that is to say, Missouri, they are talking of reform. Some have an idea it is all wrong to have to pay interest for borrowed money and accordingly a bill in response to this has been introduced in the legislature making it illegal for anybody to charge interest for their loans, or interest for the use of any other commodity. Of course people will be loaning money just the same as usual and those who expect compensation for the use of other commodity will get it. Only there will be naturally lots of risk taken with such a law if this large sized joke could be enacted into law, and the charges for borrowed money and other property will be materially advanced. But this proposed law has very likely gone to meet our Wisconsin proposed anti-tight lacing law.

NOT IN EARNEST.

It is obvious that in some states where measures have been introduced to regulate trusts, that there is a colored individual in the wood pile. What the people complain of with good reason, is the practice of these trusts and combines in interferring with the orderly and due course of trade and shutting out competition by means of iron clad contracts, and conspiracies by which prices are dropped long enough to ruin a lot of people and bring others to terms. It is the swindling freight rebates too that need attention and correction. There are some trusts whose members deserve richly state prison sentences, for the ruin they have wrought. It is the practice of denying the right of buying and selling that too, has wrought much damage and has assisted these trusts. And when any organized number of men are able to do these things, it is time the law came in.

A law merely to forbid combinations and to forbid an agreement as to prices, means something but very little. It is the organized combine in the first place, then it is the organized combination that controls railroads, controls business firms and is able to compel consumers in the retail and jobbing lines to do their bidding. It is their ability to raise prices, to depress prices that cause the harm and enable them to compel men to do as they see fit. If the law stopped the above the cure might follow.

The application of any ordinary boycott law to these trusts in earnest would effect some purpose. It is applied to working organizations who boycott and why not apply it to trusts and combines who boycott honest business men and conspire to ruin them unless they do their bidding. The most successful trusts do not attempt to agree on prices, these they make according to the condition of that great good natured animal, the public, whose pulse is constantly watched. In short the traffic is taxed all it can bear.

FORESTRY IN MINNESOTA.

The Minnesota State Forestry association is doing a noble work. Its example should be followed in all the states which possess any more timber lands. Says the St. Paul Pioneer Press, "Membership in the Minnesota Forestry association carries with it so many valuable privileges that really no one any way interested in tree-planting, forestry, or even in a "wood lot," can afford to remain outside its ranks. The membership fee is only $1 annually, which entitles the members to copies of all its publications, including its recent admirable volume on 'Forestry in Minnesota.' Or, if $1.25 is sent, the member becomes entitled not only to a cloth-bound copy of that book, and other publications, but also to a liberal assortment, postpaid, of young trees, cuttings, etc., which he may select from a list which will be furnished on application. Trial packages of forest seeds are furnished free on receipt of postage. The association is doing a splendid work for Minnesota and its secretary, Mr. George W. Sprand, of Taylor's Falls, stands ready to enroll all applicants for membership."

COAL STORAGE FOR THE NAVY.

Our fast growing navy has turned attention to the great needs of an ample supply of coal at convenient points. It is all well enough in times of peace for then coal can be obtained at any seaport that is a seaport at all, but in a period of war, when neutrality closes every port in the world, the situation is full not only of peril but of sad annoyance.

The department has in view the partial remedying of the trouble in the storing up at such points as we already possess and along the shore line of our home territory, of half a million or tons of the very best of steam coal that money can buy. It is highly probable that large stocks may be kept stored under careful cover in convenient harbors along our own coasts, for in all those cases of forced neutrality in war times, large stretches of territory on our own continent will be barred from our war vessels, and it will be necessary to have coal on hand, from which colliers can be quickly loaded and dispatched to sea.

One of the results of our peculiar system of promotions in the army and navy is that no deserving officer can be advanced without setting others back. Thus it is that Captain Clark of the Oregon to whom the country is greatly indebted, not only fails to hold his former rank or number but through the promotions has actually been set back. Captain Sigsbee of the Maine is also set back. Then comes a quartette of heroes, Wainwright, Evans, Taylor and Cook, who through the dispute as to the honors of Santiago, that is the squabble between the Sampsons and the Schleys, cannot be advanced, but are halted in their career. As to the army it is said General Miles loses the lieutenant generalship through the miserable meat business. But as to this the general has himself considerably to blame.

Articles on the end of Populism are appearing in the newspapers, and the reasons set forth cannot be said as amusing, for there has been too much seriousness for that, but the reasons stated by some writers will attract attention. The impelling cause that precipitated the downfall of Populism as a distinct political party was the capture in 1896 by the conspirators of not the Populist organization and the Democratic organization, but the revival of prosperity in the country and the enhanced values of farm produce. Prosperity and conspiracy may be held to be factors in the disappearance of the Populist organization, but it must be admitted that it is not going without leaving a certain measure of impress upon the country and the leaders of our politics.

The uniformity or at least harmony of state laws with each other has received quite a step forward in the refusal of the governor of Massachusetts to sign a bill restoring the three days of grace. The reason given for the veto is the desirability of securing more harmony in the matter of state laws, and as three-fourths of the states have now abolished the three days grace business, he prefers to let the matter rest where it is.

The Republican ticket is booming along not in an ostentatious manner it is true, but day by day making its excellent impression on the voters. Headed by Mr. F. W. Klein, a man of undoubted ability, who can give his entire time to the duties of the office and conversant with city matters, the ticket is strong all the way through.

It is not thought the Chicago candidates for mayor in their addressing all the different nationalities separately will get around to the Chinese. The Americans, however, don't look for the honor of being addressed. It is the great credit of our foreign born citizens that they perfectly understand the truckling nature of it all.

American ideas are now making their way through the Asiatic countries, the Emperor of Corea being the latest to conform to our national dress. If a report is true this potentate has adopted our full uniform and has even shaved off his cue. We are progressing.

The railroads seem to keep up with the spirit of the age in providing their very fast limited trains, fitted out with every desired luxury, but if they keep on, passengers will be whisked through to their destination so quickly, there will be no time to enjoy the frills.

The abridgement of the rights of American citizens to celebrate precisely as they please would precipitate a revolution, and the refusal to allow the Cubans to do their celebrating for their own people could not be expected than to otherwise make plenty of trouble.

The recent sad loss of life by the burning of the Windsor Hotel in New York is inducing the city government to take steps that will insure genuine fire proof buildings and ample provisions for getting out of a burning building.

William Jennings Bryan is making a great goose of himself over the proposed Jeffersonian banquet business in New York. He demands those present agree with his free silver, socialistic, Chicago platform.

The declaration is distinctly made that the national anti-trust law cannot be enforced except in rare cases. This being the case it is the duty of congress to enact a law that will and can be enforced.

A rather singular affair comes from Boston where the measures have been taken trying to compel the different gas light companies of Boston to consolidate and become one organization.

The merging of the glucose combine into the sugar trust may or may not be taken as supposing the two were to be mixed hereafter for consumption, but what does sugar want with glucose.

Nothing will satisfy the people execept the truth in this meat inquiry business and the apparent inclination to suppress testimony favorable to General Miles is not going to answer.

It would be better for the country if the general in command of the army was relieved from the meddlesome interference of secretaries of war in certain matters of detail.

The throwing out of work of thousands of working people through the operations of the trust is visible evidence of their oppressive character.

Chicago has just seen the very last of the street car horses, and the very last line of street cars with horse power has been retired forever.

Governor Pingree does not want a new party and he repudiates the call for one headed with his name as without authority.

In view of the unanimity of the Republican state convention on passes, the legislature should have been equally so.

Legislators propose to console themselves with $1,000 salary to make up for the loss of the pass.

The killing of the bicycle bill which deprived bicycle riders of all road rights was a deserved fate.

There is nothing the matter with the Republican ticket. It is a good winner.

FALLING HAIR RESTORED

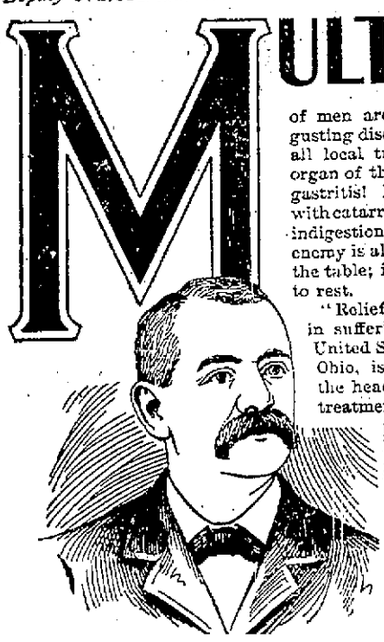
by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures.

This treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and produce luxuriant lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp.

Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," free.

The Truth About Catarrh.

Deputy U. S. Marshal William T. Harness of Ohio, writes to Dr. Hartman.



MULTITUDES of men are cursed with catarrh. The disgusting disease gets hold and clings; it baffles all local treatment; it penetrates to every organ of the body. It is consumption! It is gastritis! Its names are legion. The man with catarrh of the stomach, commonly called indigestion, knows what suffering is. His enemy is always with him; it haunts him at the table; it follows him when he lies down to rest.

"Relief" is eagerly sought and paid for in suffering. William T. Harness, Deputy United States Marshal Southern District of Ohio, is completely cured of catarrh of the head and stomach by Dr. Hartman's treatment. Mr. Harness, whose picture is printed here, is one of the best known and most popular democrats in Southern Ohio, his popularity being fully demonstrated by his election for three successive terms to office in the republican county of Washington. He was appointed Deputy United States Marshal during the administration of President Cleveland, and his record in that office has been an enviable one.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO, CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 6, 1897.

Dr. Hartman, Pres. Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the worth of your medicines, Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I have been troubled with catarrh of the head and stomach; I have used many of the best known and most widely advertised medicines but found no permanent relief. About one year ago I began to take your Pe-ru-na and I am pleased to say that I now consider myself completely cured of catarrh. I was also troubled with indigestion, and have used your Man-a-lin for four months, but have no trouble from that source any more.

Yours truly, WILLIAM T. HARNESS.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Birmingham turns out every week 300,000,000 cut nails, 100,000,000 buttons, 4,000 miles of wire of different sizes, five tons of hairpins, 500 tons of nuts, and 20,000 pairs of spectacles.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling usually acts as her husband's secretary, and her duties, she declares, are the reverse of light, for Kipling seldom ignores a letter, however unwarranted it may be.

The Rochester Post-Express tries to dampen the enthusiasm for municipal ownership in that city by saying: "Xenia, Ohio., paid $35,000 for its lighting plant and sold it for $10,000, and made a contract with a private company. Gravesend, L. I., paid $120,000 for its plant, sold it for $30,000, and made a contract with a private company also. Greenville, S. C., found that it could better afford to pay a private company $100 a light than to own its own plant."

Miss Kingsley, the explorer, was once the recipient of an uncomfortable present. It consisted of a consignment of 300 husbands, the gift of a savage chief. To refuse such a delicate attention without giving offense was one of the most embarrassing problems Miss Kingsley has ever been called upon to solve.

The Lalande prize of the French academy of sciences has been conferred upon Professor S. C. Chandler of Cambridge, Mass., in recognition of "the splendor, the importance and the variety" of his astronomical work. The Damoisean prize has been conferred upon Dr. George William Hill of Washington for his researches in mathematics and astronomy, and the Henry Wilde prize upon Dr. Charles A. Schott of Washington for his researches in terrestrial magnetism.

Jefferson, the actor, is a firm believer that a man must be sick once in ten years. His own experience goes to bear out this idea. Since 1869 he has been ill every tenth year.

While General Lew Wallace was arguing a civil case in an Indiana court last Saturday he lit a cigar. When he was told that such practices, though once prevailing there, had recently been abolished he asked to be allowed, as the oldest member of the local bar, the privilege of continuing, and further declared that smoking was necessary to his health. Then the judge smiled and formally extended the courtesy, and the incident was recorded on the minutes of the court.

A Massachusetts farmer is being sued for sneezing so loud on the public highway as to cause the plaintiff's horse to run away.

The German Emperor is a careful diarykeeper, and he scrupulously calculates and enters up the total of his journeys every week, whether within or without the confines of his empire. The Kaiser has calculated in his diary that during 1898 he traveled 21,750 miles, and visited ninety-four cities; but these totals are, of course, larger than usual by reason of the Palestine tour.

A Houlton (Me.) man is exhibiting an iron rod three inches long, three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and weighing one and one-half ounces, that was taken out of the stomach of a trout that was less than half a pound in weight.

Cyclists in Denmark are forbidden by law to ride faster than the speed of a cab through any town.

There are only seven and one-half miles of horse railway remaining in Massachusetts.

H. M. Stanley, the famous African explorer, has bought an estate in Surrey. For a neighbor he will have F. C. Selous, who possesses one of the most complete collection of hunting trophies in the world.

Scotland seems a strange place to find a statue of Abraham Lincoln, and yet there is one there. It adorns a monument erected in the old Calton burying ground, Edinburg, to the memory of the Scottish-Americans who fought in the American civil war.

Among the vast number of gifts showered on Queen Victoria during the jubilee year was a Helicon vase costing $25,000. It was presented to her Majesty by the royal household. This is the highest figure ever given for a modern ornament of any kind.

The giant statues of the apostles, that are placed at intervals on the coping of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, are being "seen to." The corrosive action of the London atmosphere had wasted them until they had become positively dangerous.

A Springfield, Mass., paper says that a movement is on foot to purchase and preserve the house where Daniel Webster was born. There is no danger of forgetting Webster, but it will do no harm to keep his birth-place for the sake of sentiment.

From the middle of September until the first of November immense flocks of geese are driven into the famous goose market in the suburbs of Prague. As the geese are driven in from long distances they are "shod," that is to say, walked repeatedly over patches of tar mixed with fine sand. This forms a hard crust on the feet of the geese, and they, thus "shod," are able to cover immense distances without fatigue.

The Boston Globe says there is plenty of testimony to the effect that half the "canned roast beef" delivered to the army was thrown away because it was unfit for use. As yet nobody has asked the packers even to make a discount on their bills.

"The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past."

This is what a fagged out, tearful little woman said in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who had just such troubles and was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past.

Neuralgia—"I had dreadful neuralgia, miserable for months. Neighbors told me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla; it cured me perfectly." MRS. FRED TURNER, Barre, Vt.

Erysipelas—"My little girl is now fat and healthy on account of Hood's Sarsaparilla curing her of erysipelas and eczema." MRS. H. O. WHEATLEY, Port Chester, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. **They Cure the Sick.**

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo...	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough.....	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.....	.25
28	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever.....	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.
Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

WITH CHEERS THEY RUSH TO BATTLE.

American Troops Deliver Deadly Volleys into Rebel Ranks.

American Loss Sixteen Killed and One Hundred and Thirty Wounded

Fighting Has Been Going On Now for Twenty Hours—Otis Has divided the Rebel Ranks and Cornered Main Part of Rebel Army—Deadly Heat Prostrates the Men.

MANILA, March 25, 6 p. m.—The American loss is now conservatively estimated at sixteen killed and a hundred and thirty wounded.

Late in the afternoon the Montana regiment and Third artillery crossed the Taligahan river, going in a northwesterly direction towards Polo and McArthur's, with the remainder of Otis and Hale's brigades was moving along south of the river in a position to attack either Novaliches or Polo, being within two miles of Novaliches and five miles from Polo.

Hall's brigade moved to Banlac, thus protecting Hale's right, meeting with a strong opposition. The Oregon regiment and part of the Utah battery, held the extreme left. The entrenchments nearest Malabon suffered the most severe attacks, including a cross fire from the insurgents massed at Malabon. The Montana regiment near Balintanac came upon a block house disguised as a leper hospital, across the river, after marching through the jungle. Four men were killed and seventeen wounded, among McArthur's artillery in this affair. Hampered by the thickness of the jungle McArthur's and Hale's staffs were frequently under a galling fire. Upon one occasion all the officers except the generals dismounted, being overcome by the heat. There were many prostrations during the day.

AGUINALDO'S ARMY CORNERED.

MANILA, March 25, 3:45p. m.—Gen. McArthur's division consisting of the brigades of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, Gen. Hale and Gen. Hall, supplemented by Wheaton's brigade advanced at daylight and cut the enemy's forces in two. They captured the towns of Polo and Novaliches on the left, and San Francisco Del Monte and Mariquina on the right, clearing the rebel trenches in front of the line north from the river to Caloocan.

They also secured possession of the railroad, practically cornering the flower of Aguinaldo's army at Malabon and in the foot hills at Singalon, twenty miles apart. The troops engaged were the Third artillery as infantry; the Montana, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, Minnesota, Oregon, volunteers, and the Third Fourth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third regulars, and the Utah artillery battalion. The American losses so far reported are eight killed and seventy wounded. The loss of the enemy is heavier than during any previous engagement.

OTIS' PLAN OF BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—General Otis's description of the battle is contained in the following cable received this morning: "McArthur with two brigades commenced the advance towards Novaliches northwest of Caloocan in the center of the insurgent's lines at day break this morning, advancing rapidly and suffering little. From Novaliches McArthur will swing to the left and strike north of Polo. Wheaton's brigade, fronting Caloocan, will press forward at the proper time. Hall's brigade on the old line north of Pasig, is demonstrating to the west of the pumping station. The enemy is twelve thousand strong on the lines. I am endeavoring to take a fraction in reverse.

TWENTY HOURS' FIGHTING.

It is stated at the war department that the expression of Otis in his dispatch about fighting "Am endeavoring to take a fraction in reverse," means that while ostensibly making a feint at the front, he intends swinging to the rear to attack the enemy on the left. Computing the time at Manila when the fighting began, it is said the battle was in progress more than twenty hours.

Department officials do not attempt to conceal their belief that the fighting has been severe and the American losses are no doubt quite heavy. The dispatches are being forwarded to McKinley.

AMERICAN TROOPS CHEER AS THEY RUSH TO BATTLE.

MANILA, March 25, 3:45 p. m.—Elaborate preparations had been made for the movement. Wheaton's brigade was place in the rear, and Otis and Hall's massed behind Hale's. Under cover of the darkness Otis' and Hale's brigades left the trenches and advanced close upon the enemy's line without being detected. Wheaton's and Hall's brigades occupying the vacated positions. At 4 o'clock the troops breakfasted and the Filipinos, noticing camp fires, buglers were called to arms. At daylight Otis' and Hall's brigades advanced from La Loma Church straight through the rebel lines, cutting the enemy's force in two. On this occasion the rebels adopted the American tactics of holding fire till the attackers were about a thousand yards distant. They also fired lower than usual.

The Americans fired their volleys with terrific effect, then rushed forward cheering, carrying everything before them. Once through, McArthur's division was swung to the left, driving the rebels away on all sides. Wheaton's brigade, in accordance to instructions, remained in the trenches. Before joining in the movement at noon, Wheaton's men developed strong opposition between Malabon and the river and Tuliahan. The brigades commanded by Otis and Hale advanced on Novaliches and Polo, both strongly entrenched towns.

Meanwhile Hall's brigade swept the country clear to the water works and the foothills and Singalon, capturing San Francisco, Del Monte and Mariquina.

THE WOUNDED SING "COMRADES."

In the Otis advance from La Loma a hundred rebels were killed. Wagons carrying pontoons and telegraph supplies and ammunition, followed the troops, who moved on in splendid order. Ambulances and horse litters, led by Chinese, brought in the wounded, who showed the greatest fortitude, one group brought into the hospital singing "Comrades."

BROKE HER HIP.

Mrs. Stuart McCoy Meets With a Painful Accident.

Mrs. Stuart McCoy, residing a mile west of the orphan asylum met with a distressing accident on Thursday. Mrs. McCoy was just leaving her home to attend a funeral, when her foot slipped on the ice on the steps leading from the house, and she fell with such force as to break her hip. Dr. Buchan was called and gave such assistance as was possible but the injury is serious and may cripple Mrs. McCoy for life.

OBITUARY.

Thelen.

From Daily of March 25, 1899.

Peter Thelen, 825 St. Patrick street, died last evening about 5 o'clock, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thelen, of old age, being 82 years and 6 months. The funeral will occur Monday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Joseph church.

Jones.

Mrs. Louis Jones died this morning at four o'clock at the St. Luke's hospital of tuberculosis.

C. M. & St. P. Ry., will sell home seekers excursion tickets March 21, April 4, and 18. Enquire for particulars.

There are times when a horse knows more than a man; when instinct is superior to reason. The horse fights against being forced over the brink of a precipice which he can see in the dark but which is veiled from the man's eyes. It is often the same with a man's body; it fights against carrying the man over the brink of the precipice, disease. When the heart beats irregularly; when there are pains in the head, ringing in the ears, cough, indigestion, loss of appetite and lack of energy—some or all of these symptoms—the body is on the brink of danger and is crying "halt!"

No man need be carried over the fatal brink of disease if he will heed Nature's warning and accept her help. This help in its most concentrated and perfect form is contained in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This great alterative extract completely modifies every abnormal condition of the disordered digestive or alimentary functions. It makes the stomach strong, the blood rich and healthy, builds up the nerve centers and so regulates the functions of all the vital organs, that they co-operate perfectly for the health of the entire system. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

Mr. Geo. Mixter, of 2237 Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "Some time ago I was terribly run down. Numerous ailments had been coming upon me one by one. I decided to try 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the 'Pleasant Pellets.' The benefit derived was beyond my fondest hopes; I took five bottles of the 'Discovery' and used the 'Pellets' when necessary. During the time of taking the five bottles as directed, I gained in weight 24 pounds, weighing more than ever in my life; bringing me health and strength, and removing these ailments, viz: Palpitation of the heart, sleepless nights, pressing and splitting pains in the head, ringing in the ears, with partial deafness and throbbing, a nagging cough, indigestion, depression of spirits, loss of energy, constipation, a tired feeling upon rising and through the day, appetite poor, sight defective, very nervous, etc. Those *golden bottles* of your 'Discovery' and the 'Pellets' removed all those troubles, and more, and made me as well at fifty as I have ever have been in my life."

Does Your Head Ache?

Are your nerves weak? Can't you sleep well? Pain in your back? Lack energy? Appetite poor? Digestion bad? Boils or pimples? These are but some of the results of constipation. If the contents of the bowels are not removed from the body each day, as nature intended, poisonous substances are sure to be absorbed into the blood, always causing suffering and frequently causing severe disease.

There is a common-sense cure.

Ayer's PILLS

They daily insure an easy and natural movement of the bowels. Price, 25c. a box. All druggists.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

with the pills will hasten recovery.

Write the doctor just how you are suffering. You will receive the best medical advice without cost.

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CANNED BEEF UNFIT TO EAT.

Governor Roosevelt Testifies Before Board of Inquiry That Canned Beef Was Bad.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The military court of inquiry into the beef charges against Gen. Miles resumed its hearing here. Gov. Roosevelt, ex-colonel of the rough riders, testified as to the complaints about the canned beef became general on the transport on its way to Cuba. He, himself noticed it, but could not eat it in Cuba. He said the complaints continued. The meat was covered with slime when the cans were opened; it was stringy and did not agree with the men who ate it. The vegetables were lacking to cook with it. It did not seriously affect all the men. The receipt of the refrigerated beef did not begin to come till after the men had been there about a month. This meat was generally good, though it undoubtedly gave the men diarrhoea. He had not though of the use of any preservative in connection with it at the time. He had known meat if kept a few days on a hunting trip to have had a like effect. The men were not in good health, so it took less to upset them. To a certain extent he attributed the men's ill-health to the food. Less than 20 per cent of the brigade were fit for service when they left Cuba. Canned beef, however, was given them on the way home. Not half of the sick could eat it and the well did not like it. As to "embalmed beef," the governor testified that two or three quarters which had been specially treated for the tropics, were on board the transport on its way to Cuba. They did not last and were thrown overboard. He had submitted reports on the rations in July and again in September, but they were omitted from the published records of the war department. However, they were to be printed in the next report.

On application of Major Lee, the court ordered a copy of these reports to be made a part of the court's record. Roosevelt added that there were some important supplementary reports by the officers. After saying that canned roast beef was utterly unfit for rations, the governor was excused and the court adjourned to Governors island.

HE GOT HER MONEY.

Case of Mrs. O'Hare of Kenosha Against Mr. Van Gasbeck.

A case which is just now commanding the attention of Kenosha people is that of Mrs. Anna O'Hare vs. W. B. Van Gasbeck charging him with having obtained money under false pretense. The case came before Justice Slater at 10 o'clock this morning and an adjournment taken to next week Thursday, at 1 o'clock. Public sentiment is very strong against the defendant and in sympathy with the lady who has the courage to appear in public against him. A large number of people were gathered in the court room when the case came up this morning.

Mrs. O'Hare was interviewed by a press representative today, as to which state the money alleged to have been obtained from her was given in. Her reply was that it was given to him in both states, to the amount of some $180. The lady also stated that she first met Van Gasbeck last August when he came to her home as a salesman for some household article. From that time on he paid her attentions, and after gaining her consent to marriage succeeded by well planned stories to get her to give him sums of money at various times, claiming to be mixed up in a law suit in Chicago and promising to return the money upon their arrival in the east. The sum of $100 she claims to have given him in Chicago. The lady is of a quiet and modest address and appears to have been led into parting with her money through the belief that the man was to marry her.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The weekly bank statement shows the reserves decreased $516,750; loans increased $5,530,000; specie increased $203,200; legals increased $120,800; deposits increased $8,399,000.

Attorney General Monnett of Ohio, may fail in his efforts to secure obedience to the law on the part of the Standard Oil company, but his earnest labors should induce a following on the part of other state attorney generals.

SUGAR BEETS IN RACINE COUNTY

Two Samples Grown Here Analyzed at the Expert Station.

HISTORY OF THE SUGAR BEET

Conditions Favorable in Many Parts of This State For Its Successful Growth—Soil of Racine County Adapted to Culture of Sugar Beet.

A bulletin just received from the state experiment station at Madison gives some interesting information on the subject of sugar beet culture in Wisconsin and the present status of the manufacture of sugar from the beet root in the United States. We cull the following few facts from the bulletin as to the results of the work done during the past season:

Two hundred and fifty-three samples of beets grown in 56 different counties of the state were received for analysis at the station last fall; these beets were all grown from high-grade imported sugar beet seed furnished by the station. The average analysis of the samples came at 15.15 per cent sugar in the juice, with a purity coefficient of 78.3 per cent; this corresponds to about 14.4 per cent sugar in the beets, or 2.4 per cent above the ordinary factory standard. The average yield of beets, calculated from the reports of 73 farmers, was 12.6 tons per acre. The crop of beets raised by Wisconsin farmers last year therefore contained an average of 3,620 pounds of sugar per acre, from which the sugar manufacturer in the ordinary process of manufacture will make nearly a ton and a half of granulated sugar.

ADAM APPLE'S SUCCESS.

From Racine county two samples of beets were received, analyzing on the average 17.02 per cent sugar in the juice, with a purity of 82.7 per cent. Both samples were grown by Adam Apple of North Cape. The second sample which was taken at the time of harvesting, showed the remarkably high analysis of 17.50 per cent sugar in the juice, with a purity coefficient of 83.7 per cent. The beets weighed 2.1 pounds each, and yielded at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre. If the farmers of Racine county can grow beets like these in large quantities, a sugar factory established there is bound to be a great success. In previous years very rich beets have generally been received from this county, showing that the soil is well adapted to the culture of the sugar beet.

The sugar beet industry in the United States is now about a generation old, the oldest factory in existence being that of Alvarado, Cal., which began operations in 1870. Fourteen factories were manufacturing sugar from the beet root in the United States during the past season, with an estimated total output of 120,000,000 pounds of sugar. Wisconsin's annual sugar bill amounts to about $5,000,000. There is no reason to believe that sugar factories, if established in our state, will not be as successful as, for instance, those of our neighboring states, Michigan and Minnesota, both of which had factories in operation last season and have others building at the present time. The Minnesota factory made about 2,000,000 pounds of sugar during the past campaign, and the Michigan factory toward 6,000,000 pounds. The soil and climate of these states are similar to ours, with the chances in our favor so far as Minnesota is concerned. The studies in the line of sugar beet culture conducted at our state experiment station since 1890 proved beyond a doubt that sugar beets will do well in large sections of our state, both as regards the quality and the yield of the crop. There are therefore no difficulties in this respect, which would work against the successful operation of beet sugar factories in Wisconsin.

Bulletin 71, describing the past season's work in detail, entitled "Sugar Beet Investigation in Wisconsin, 1898, by Prof. F. W. Woll, will be sent free to all residents of Wisconsin upon request. Address Director Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.

Infants are effected by foods taken by the nursing mother.

Prof. W. B. Cheadle, of St. Mary's Hospital and author of a treatise on the feeding of infants, has shown by experiments that wasting diseases, will result from depriving children of fats and hypophosphites.

Dr. Thompson says Cod-liver oil is what such mothers and infants require. "Scott's Emulsion" is pure Norwegian Cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 500 boxes sold, 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money.

STOP CHEWING!

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

FAIR WOMEN SPEAK.

Pe-ru-na Works Wonders for the Gentler Sex in Catarrhal Ailments.

MRS. COLONEL HAMILTON.

That Pe-ru-na has become a household remedy in the home of Mrs. Colonel Hamilton is well attested by a letter from her, which says: "I can give my testimony as to the merits of your remedy, Pe-ru-na. I have been taking the same for some time, and am enjoying better health now than I have for some years. I attribute the change to Pe-ru-na, and recommend Pe-ru-na to every woman, believing it to be especially beneficial to them." Mrs. Hamilton's residence is 259 Goodale street, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Margaretha Danben, No. 124 North Superior street, Racine City, Wis., says: "I feel so well and good and healthful now that pen cannot describe it. Pe-ru-na is everything to me. I feel healthy and well, but if I should be sick I would know what to take. I have taken several bottles for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good."

The Mucous Membranes.

What are the mucous membranes? They are the lining membranes of all the cavities, organs and passages of the human body. If the mucous membrane of the head, lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, or any other organ of the body, becomes congested, inflamed, or ulcerated, the health of the organ is immediately impaired and promptly disturbed. A congestion, inflammation or ulceration of the mucous membrane, whether of the head, stomach, kidneys, or other organ, is known to the medical profession as catarrh. The people generally, however, suppose that a disease of the stomach is entirely different in its nature from a disease of the liver, kidneys, or bladder. But this is not the case if the derangement is due to congestion of the lining mucous membrane. The trouble is simply catarrh, wherever it happens to be located. It is known by different names, such as dyspepsia, Bright's disease, female complaint, diarrhoea, bronchitis, consumption and a host of other names. Wherever there is a congested mucous membrane there is catarrh.

MISS ANNIE WYANDOTTE.

Miss Annie Wyandotte, queen of the operatic stage and dramatic soprano, has written Dr. Hartman a number of very enthusiastic letters concerning her cure. Catarrh had completely destroyed her voice, so that she was unable to speak aloud. Pe-ru-na restored her voice completely, enabling her to return to her public profession. The following is a sample of the letters which her gratitude prompts her to write to Dr. Hartman, the discoverer of Pe-ru-na, the world famous catarrh remedy:

"FIFTEENTH ST. AND JACKSON AVE.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

"Dr. Hartman:

"Dear Sir—Only those who have been afflicted can ever know the intense satisfaction and gratitude that comes with a complete cure. Pe-ru-na has been my salvation. It has given me back a beautiful voice, a gift of God; it has brought me once more to my old profession. I can talk now, and sing, where before, I could scarcely whisper. Can you wonder at my delight? I wish every person who is suffering as I suffered might know Pe-ru-na. I was too ambitious, and just at the time when my voice was at its best I broke down in New York City from overwork, hard study and catarrh. I was sent home in an invalid's chair, and for ten months was bedridden. A terrible attack of rheumatism depleted what little strength I had, and it seemed as though I was never to walk or talk any more. My voice was completely gone. April 15 I felt so elated over the restoration of my voice that I inserted an advertisement in The Star for vocal pupils. The advertisement, which cost me 65 cents, brought me five pupils, and that was the beginning of my present large class. Yours gratefully, Annie Wyandotte."

Mrs. Nancy Dougherty, Kirsimee City, Fla., writes: "I was a sufferer from dropsy, affecting my stomach, legs and feet. I had employed physicians in vain. They had given me up. At last my son-in-law got some Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, and I immediately began to improve. In a short time I was entirely cured."

MISS CLARA STOECKER.

Miss Clara Stoecker says: "I had chronic catarrh for over a year. I tried many remedies, but found no relief until I saw an advertisement in the paper of your treatment for chronic catarrh. I tried it, and I think I am now well. I recommend Pe-ru-na to all my friends who are afflicted with catarrh." Miss Stoecker lives at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Margareth Fritz, Wilcox, Okla., writes: "I extend my sincere thanks for the good advice you have given me. I do not believe I would be living now if it were not for you. I had suffered with flow of blood for four months, and the doctors could help me but little. They operated on me three times. It was very painful and I only obtained little relief. I was so weak I could not turn in bed. Then I applied to Dr. Hartman. I did not know whether he could help me or not, but I followed his advice, and used only three bottles of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. Now I am well and as strong as I ever was, thanks to your remedies."

A Doctor's Visit.

Would you like to have Dr. Hartman call on you?

How can that be? you ask. How can Dr. Hartman visit every family in the United States? This is the way: This article goes into every house. Everyone has the privilege of reading it. Through these words Dr. Hartman speaks to every family. He asks if any in this house is sick. If so, would you not like to consult me as to the nature of your disease? If you would like me to do so, I will give your case careful attention. I have a large institution and many assistants, and am in a position to detect the nature of disease, where they could not possibly be detected by the ordinary physician. Have you catarrh of the head, throat, lungs, stomach or any other organ of the body? If so, write to him at once. He will send you directions for treatment without charge. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

ZERO COUGH CURE!

ZERO PINE COUGH CURE

Is famous for its cure of bad colds, coughs, prevents pneumonia, a cure for croup, affords prompt relief in case of whooping cough, a safe remedy, 25c per bottle.

ZERO OIL

A general family liniment, cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises, burns and frost-bites, 25c per bottle.

ZERO CREAM

For chapped hands and face, one application produces a cure, a beautifier to the skin, pleasant after shaving, 25c per bottle.

For Lame Back and Lumbago apply ZERO PLASTER.

Your money is refunded by following agents:

The ROBINSON DRUG CO., Racine
S. G. SMITH, Franksville.
C. ANDERSON, North Cape.
SECOR & PEDERSON, Rochester.
L. NOLL, Waterford.

READ the DAILY JOURNAL

AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET CORSETS FREE

FROM IMPERFECTIONS.

Warner's Corsets are Standard-Shaped Strikingly Correct—Up-To-Date Styles Exquisitely Fine Materials Unbreakable Bones Rustproof Steels.

FOR SALE BY... T. L. HARNETT.

"THE BEST IS, AYE, THE CHEAPEST."
AVOID IMITATIONS OF AND SUBSTITUTES FOR

SAPOLIO

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
100 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

G. MARTINS.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Open at all hours Day or Night.
Morgue in Connection.
Allways on hand.
Telephone 234. 234 Main St.
Residence 1432 N. Wisconsin St.

CLIMATES ARE NOT CHANGING

The Rain Fa[illegible] Why the Movements Differ [illegible]ome Localities.

INFLUENCE OF OUR FORESTS

How the Rain Fa[illegible] Measured—The Conditions Differ in Short Distances—Freshets Less Frequent and Violent in Wooded Country.

No two reports of the rainfall any more than the same of temperature are alike. There are scientific reasons for that which however have not as yet been fully elucidated. For one thing no two men will take the same exact care to observing a thermometer and again science demonstrates that temperature is a thing of air currents, heighth from the ground, reflection of the sunshine, this latter again differing widely according to the substances that reflect the light and heat of the sun; then the rain fall is an item of also height from the ground, force of the wind, character of the rain measurer, and a few other items. This is the reason why temperature reports, specially in extreme heats or extreme colds do not agree.

The weather however changeable yet in the mean holds its own. Nothing is more customary than for people to say the climate is changing; well the climate is not changing and unless cataclysms have occurred, have not altered on the surface of the earth within the last four thousand years no matter what the oldest inhabitant thinks. The annual amount of precipitation may differ as will the annual means, that for Wisconsin being 28.07 for 1898 and for Racine a trifle more, but the means for a hundred years will demonstrate that climate has not changed. The annual amount of rain fall goes along about the same, though the way the water is utilized and distributed certainly varies. This variation is all due to the disappearance of the forests, and these while not interfering with the precipitation, does interfere with the distribution. The woodlands act as a sort of sponge in holding back the rainfall, and permitting the water to escape gradually to the running streams. The trees also act as a determining element in keeping back the melting of the snow. The snow thus held back, of course acts as a slower feeder to the creeks, brooklets and rivers. This permits a far more equal distribution, and the waters of the skies derived from the rains and snows thus contribute in a greater percentage their benefits to mankind.

Freshets are less frequent, says an account, and "violent among a stream whose tributaries proceed from a well-wooded region than from one which has been deforested. It is not likely that this theory will ever be discredited by any one who loks into the facts carefully.

But whether the forests exercise an influence on the amount of rain and snow that falls in their immediate vicinity is a separate question. It is one thing to retain like a sponge and to dole out gradually such water as is once precipitated, and another thing to increase the amount of that precipitation. Professor H. A. Hazen, of the United States weather bureau, in a recent government report, calls the latter in question.

There are two great difficulties in determining this matter in a truly scientific and concisive way. One is that rain gauges situated only a short distance apart give very different indications. This has been a source of great perplexity and annoyance to meteorologists. For instance, several years ago eighteen rain gauges were placed on the roof of the government station in Washington, and one on the sod five hundred feet away. Only one of those on the roof agreed precisely with that on the ground in all storms. The others would report either more or less. In a period of eight months seventeen of the measurements on the roof gave totals below the one which agreed with that on the sod. These and similar disagreements, which are attributed partly to the gauges themselves and partly to the irregular distribution of rain in a storm, naturally impair the value of the most careful measurements made for purposes of comparison.

Then, again, the total rainfall in a given town will vary from year to year, thus leading people into the belief that the climate is changing. Such fluctuations, not merely in precipitation but also in temperature, sometimes show a disposition to fall into regular cycles, of ten, twenty and thirty-five years, and sometimes they are fitful and irregular. Nevertheless, the ablest students of such matters are agreed in believing that through such periods as one hundred or two hundred years the climate remains practically unchanged. Professor Hazen says:

"The 'early and the latter rains' are experienced in Palestine today, just as they were four thousand years ago. Jordan 'overflows its banks' today in February, precisely as it did in Joshua's day. When we come down to recent times, and to the records of rainfall measured in New England for more than a hundred years, or, at least, before and after the forests were cut, we find a constancy in the rainfall which shows its entire independence of man's efforts."

Attention is called in this connection to the fact that our rain storms are often very wide in extent, oftentimes more than a thousand miles in diameter, and that the moisture supply of the atmosphere frequently comes from regions a thousand miles or more away from the place where it is condensed and precipitated. The notion that a man can change the course of events by his puny efforts seems to Professor Hazen, under such circumstances, "ridiculous in the extreme."

Some special comparisons made in France and Germany within the last twenty-five years, between the rainfall side, are cited by Professor Hazen to show that forests apparently have no appreciable effect on rainfall. The stations inside the forest and a mile or so outat which the observations were made are not placed exactly as one might desire, however. Professor Hazen is thus led to say:

"It seems probable that if two or three lines of stations could be established, a mile or two apart, on four sides of an enormous forest, each line to have about a dozen stations three thousand feet apart, four of the stations in each line to be outside of the forest, and the others each in a large, cleared space of at least two acres in extent, in the forest, something decisive might be learned."

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

Assembly and Senate Conference Committees Cannot Agree on Pass Question.

MADISON, March 25.—The assembly and senate conference committee, which has under consideration the joint resolution for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the use of passes, had a short meeting yesterday afternoon. No agreement was reached. Another meeting will be held early next week.

At the opening session of the senate yesterday forenoon a message was received from the assembly announcing that that body had amended and concurred in the anti-pass bill. The question was on the concurrence of the amendments. Senator Devos moved that the bill and amendments be referred to the judiciary committee. Senator Whitehead thought there was no need of reference to a committee and moved that action be deferred till Tuesday. This was satisfactory to Mr. Devos and Senator Whitehead's motion prevailed.

SALOONS AT SOLDIERS' HOME.

The old soldiers at the national home in Milwaukee county can continue to get liquid refreshments near the home, and will be saved the trouble of going a mile for them. Mr. Dodge's bill, No. 103a, forbidding the sale of liquor within a mile of the home, stirred the assembly up yesterday morning, but that body killed the measure with expedition, once the flow of talk had been stopped.

REGISTRATION OF LOBBYISTS.

Without any debate and with but little opposition the senate ordered to engrossment and third reading Senator Roehr's bill, No. 270a, to require legislative lobbyists and agents to register. There was no roll call and the only negative votes that could be distinctly heard were those of Senators Whelan and Jacobs.

MEDILL LEAVES $4,500,000.

Two Million in Bonds and Realty Besides Tribune Stock.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The will of Joseph Medill disposes of $2,000,000 in bonds and realty, besides his stock in the Tribune Pu[illegible]shing company is valued at $2,500,000. This stock will be kept intact and eventually fall to his grandchildren. Many institutions received bequests.

A Caterpillar's Good Sense.

At a recent meeting of a ladies' club held not a thousand miles from Racine, the following conundrum was propounded: "What is the difference between a caterpillar and a flea?" After it had been "given up" the author of the conundrum said: "A caterpillar always crawls on its own stomach, while a flea—well, a flea isn't so particular."

Serious Results Were Feared.

"My son had swelling of one of the glands in his neck. I feared it would prove very serious and began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. After he had taken two bottles he was cured. My wife takes Hood's Sarsaparilla every spring as a blood purifier." Alex. Laviolette, Box 8, Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills give strength even while their cathartic qualities are at work. Easy to take.

Boston Globe: "The cyclist's cough" is the very latest, according to a medical authority. The cyclist feels it most when he coughs up $75 for a chainless wheel.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Chicago Record: The Bryan-Belmont compendium of model forms for giving, accepting and declining dinner invitations should be ready for the press within a few days.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy.

Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggist, Racine, Wis.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: If North Dakota passes that marriage restriction law it will have a tendency to equalize matters. There will be as many people going out of the state to get married as there are coming into it to get divorced.

$100—Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic.

May be worth to you more than $100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. $1. Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.

Pond's Extract
(Avoid Substitutes)

Cleanses and Heals all Inflamed Surfaces, Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and

Relieves Pain

A MARCH SNOW STORM.

Nearly a Foot of Snow Fell, But Very Wet and Heavy.

From Daily of March 25, 1899.

The present winter, so near a termination, has been rather noticeable for the amount of cold in January and February and the snow in the latter part of March. The two did not come together, as it does some years, with the result there has been practically no sleighing this winter except in this month. The snow last night, reaching in depth about eight inches, was soft and very heavy, and while sufficient for good sleighing under other circumstances, may give some sport today and perhaps tomorrow.

The weather prediction of Friday was a little off, predicting snow or rain in west portion and for warm weather Saturday. People who had gone our earlier during the evening had no idea their return home was to be in a raging snow storm, but so it was and if some dreamed of snow shovels for a Saturday morning exercise, such dreams were prophetic.

The present storm is quite general, but no obstruction has been caused to travel and the morning trains were all on time. The depth of the snow, with the soaking into the ground quickly, will be a most excellent thing for growing grain, and in this locality takes the place of a soaking rain which is needed to put more moisture in the ground and raise the water in the wells.

Travel on the M. R. & K. and Belle City Electric road was not impeded. A couple of street cars made the circuit several times during the night, which helped to keep the snow from piling up on the tracks and delaying the cars.

People say Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all other preparations fail to do any good, and you run no risk in giving it a fair trial.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CURE WHILE YOU SLEEP

JOHNSON'S KIDNEY PILLS

Nature's Own Remedy for the cure of Bright's Disease, Congestion of the Kidneys, Bladder Troubles, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Gravel, Jaundice, Diabetes, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Female Complaints and Irregularities of the

KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS

A positive cure for all Diseases and Blood Impurities which are directly or indirectly caused by deranged action of the kidneys.

For sale by all druggists. Large box 50 cents. Prepared at The Johnson Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.

Wholesale agents Gieseler & Lochner, Wm. R. Kirkby.

Strong Drink is Death

DR. CHARCOT'S TONIC TABLETS

are the only positively guaranteed remedy for the Drink Habit, Nervousness and Melancholy caused by strong drink.

WE GUARANTEE FOUR BOXES to cure any case with a positive written guarantee or refund the money, and to destroy the appetite for intoxicating liquors.

THE TABLETS CAN BE GIVEN WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF THE PATIENT.

STRONG DRINK and Death. Causes Misery, Poverty. Upon receipt of $10.00 we will mail you four (4) boxes and positive written guarantee to cure or refund your money. Single boxes $3.00.

The Robinson Drug Co., Racine, Wis., sole agents.

HARDWARE CO. JOINS THE TRUST

Deed Filed This Afternoon at the Register of Deeds Office.

FOR CONSIDERATION OF $95,000

The Particulars of the Deal Not Yet Ascertained—Entire Plant and Property Conveyed to American School Furniture Company.

The Journal yesterday announced that the Racine Hardware Co. had probably gone into the school furniture trust, and stated that Mr. Pell was still in the east and more definite information could be secured after his return.

The Racine company has gone into the trust, and there is no longer any question about it.

In the register of deed's office this afternoon there was filed for record a blanket deed conveying the entire Racine Hardware Co. property to the American School Furniture Co., of New Jersey.

The deed sets forth that in consideration of the sum of $95,000, the Hardware company conveys to the American School Furniture Co. all its right, title and interest in all the various pieces of real estate that compose the company's property, with all machinery and appliances belonging to the Racine Hardware Co., as well as all the patents owned and controlled by the company and all contracts. In fact the entire plant and property is conveyed.

Whether the $95,000 represents the sole consideration, and whether the old stockholders in the Hardware company become new stockholders is not known, nor can it be learned except from those who have consummated the deal.

The deed bears date January 14th, and is signed by Thomas Kane, president, and Leo A. Pell, secretary. It was sent on to Racine for record from the New York office of the new corporation.

ROLLING MILLS COMBINE.

YOUNGSTOWN, March 25.—It is learned from reliable sources that a combination of thirty-five rolling mills outside of the National Steel and American Tinplate company was effected in New York. The new combine consists of plants in eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. They will be incorporated with a capital of $20,000,000 under the laws of New Jersey, Monday.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Important to Mothers.

The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting the Castoria trade-mark. This counterfeiting is a crime not only against the proprietors of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, if they would guard the health of their children. Parents and mothers, in particular, ought to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper, and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years.—Phila. Bulletin.

First publication March 2, 1899.

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Edward Richards, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Edward Richards, late of the town of Raymond, in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin deceased, and also the accompanying petition of John F. Moyle representing, among other things, that the said Edward Richards lately died; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and that he the said petitioner is the identical person named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executor thereof; and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this court, on Tuesday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the county judge of said county, in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will, in the "Racine Journal," a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Dated February 27, 1899. 4t

First publication March 9, 1899.

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Catherine Dupulik, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Catherine Dupulik, late of the city of Racine in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin deceased, and also the accompanying petition of S. P. Schwinn representing, among other things, that the said Catherine Dupulik lately died; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and that S. P. Schwinn, the said petitioner, is the identical person named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executor thereof; and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this court on Tuesday, the fourth day of April A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the county judge of said county, in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Dated March 3, 1899.
Martin J. Gillen, Attorney at Law. 4t

THE BEST SPRING TONIC.

As winter passes away it leaves many people feeling weak, depressed and easily tired. This means that the blood needs attention and sensible people always take a tonic at this time of year. Purgatives are not the right medicine — they weaken instead of strengthening.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best tonic medicine in the world and do not act on the bowels. They stimulate the appetite, enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves and make people feel bright, active and strong.

Do not accept a substitute. Look for the full name on the package.

Many women are languid, peevish, sallow, no appetite, full of aches and pains, and generally out of sorts. This condition prevails because the blood has become impure. No one is better able to speak of this fact than Miss Hazel Snider, a charming young woman of Arlington, Ind. To-day she has rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes and a plump form, which prove that she is in good health. A year ago Miss Snider did not look so. She was very thin, her cheeks were pale, her eyes sunken and dull. She was troubled with nervousness and general debility.

"I had been sick some during my life," she said, "but not any more than the average girl, and was considered strong and healthy. I had prepared to teach school, but became so run down that I did not feel like teaching, and gave it up. I disliked to do this, but my mother and physician urged it. I began to grow pale, weak, lost several pounds of flesh, was stupid, and had no ambition. My appetite failed. My blood was in a bad condition, having become thin and watery. After several months' treatment from the family physician we saw he could do me no good. I was discouraged and did not know what to do.

"One day I read an item in a paper of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Shortly afterwards a neighbor came in and told me about her experience, and how they cured her. I finally tried the medicine, and when nearly through with the second box noticed a change for the better. After I had taken eight boxes I was cured, and have had no occasion to take any kind of medicine since. I feel that I owe much to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, probably my life, and I advise any one suffering with troubles similar to mine, to take these pills." MISS HAZEL SNIDER.

Sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y., on receipt of price, 50 cts. per box; 6 boxes, $2.50.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. TRADE MARK. REGISTERED. THE GREAT Blood Builder and Nerve Tonic

BELLAVITA Arsenic Beauty Tablets and Pills

This Complexion Treatment is a guaranteed specific, perfectly safe and sure in its action, for the removal of various disorders of the skin, viz: **Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Sunburn, Discolorations, Eczema, Blackheads, Roughness, Redness, and restores the Bloom of Youth to faded faces.** Boxes containing 10 days' treatment 50c; 30 days' treatment, $1.00; six boxes $5.00 with positive written guarantee to produce the above results or cheerfully refund $5.00 paid. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.

Nervita Medical Co., Clinton & Jackson Sts. Chicago, Illinois.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by Wm. R. Kirkby, 405 6th St. Racine, Wis.

First publication March 16, 1899.

STATE OF WISCONSIN — COUNTY Court—Racine County—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John J. Boss, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to Lena M. Boss as administratrix of the estate of John J. Boss, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered, that six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered, that this court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on Tuesday, the 12th day of September A. D., 1899, at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said John J. Boss, deceased.

It is further ordered, that within ten days from the date hereof notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated this 8th day of March, A. D., 1899.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Kearney & Thompson, Attys at law 5t

First publication March 16, 1899.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT Court—Racine County.

Mary Carney, plaintiff, vs. John O'Connell, James O'Connell, and West Shore Lumber company, a corporation, defendant.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in favor of the plaintiff in the above entitled action on March 7, A. D. 1899, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the East front door of the Court House in the City of Racine, Racine county, Wisconsin, on FRIDAY, THE 28 DAY OF APRIL, 1899, AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON of said day, that part of the northeast quarter of Section Twenty-five (25) in Town Four (4) north of Range Twenty-one (21) east, bounded as follows: Begin twenty-four rods south from the northeast corner of said Section; run thence south fifty-six (56) rods; thence west twenty (20) rods, thence north fifty-six (56) rods; thence east twenty (20) rods to the place of beginning, containing seven (7) acres of land, more or less, with the dwelling house and other buildings thereon situate, said premises lying and being in the Town of Raymond, Racine County, Wisconsin.

Edward A. Rein,
Sheriff of Racine County.

Kearney & Thompson, attorneys for Plaintiff, 524 Main St., Racine, Wis. 7t

First publication Feb. 9, 1899.

STATE OF WISCONSIN — COUNTY Court—Racine County—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Heselden, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to Mary C. Hay as administratrix of the estate of Thomas Heselden, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered that six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered that this court will at a regular term thereof, to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, A. D., 1899, at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine, in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Thomas Heselden, deceased.

It is further ordered that within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given: by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Weekly Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated, this 7th day of February, A. D., 1899.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

5t

"50 YEARS' IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING,"

Published by the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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32 Pages, 18 by 12½ inches.

A general review of the advances and improvements made in the leading branches of farm industry during the last half century.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Depart for Milwaukee	Arrive from Milwaukee
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:33 a. m. daily
6:47 a. m. Sunday only	7:50 a. m. daily
9:01 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:15 a. m. daily	9:35 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday	11:35 a. m. daily
3:45 p. m. ex. Sunday	2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:22 p. m. daily	4:35 p. m. daily
6:35 p. m. daily	7:50 p. m. daily
9:40 p. m. daily	
11.55 p. m. daily	
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
6:30 a. m. daily	4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
7:50 a. m. daily	6:47 a. m. Sunday only
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday	9:01 a. m. ex. Sunday
1:35 a. m. daily	10:15 a. m. daily
11:25 a. m. daily	1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday
2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday	3:45 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:20 p. m. daily	4:22 p. m. daily
7:35 p. m. daily	6:35 p. m. daily
	9:40 p. m. daily
	11:55 p. m. daily

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
3:05 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
12:35 p. m.	1:38 p. m.
1:35 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m
7:30 p. m.	Arrive from Chicago.
Depart for Chicago.	10 55 a. m.
7:25 a. m.	1:38 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
1:35 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	From the West.
For the West.	8:20 a. m.
12:35 p. m.	12:05 p. m
9:50 p. m.	
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
9:55 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
For Chicago.	From Chicago
7:25 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	From the West.
	8:20 a. m.

Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric Railway.

TIME TABLE

KENOSHA.		RACINE.		MILWAUKEE.	
Depart.	Arrive.	Going South.	Going North.	Arrive.	Depart.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
6:45	6:40	6:00			
8:25	8:05	7:30	7:05		7:00
9:25	8:35	7:55	7:25*	8:50	8:00
10:25	9:35	8:55	8:05	9:50	9:00
11:25	10:35	9:55	9:05	10:50	10:00
P. M.	11:35	10:55	10:05	11:50	11:00
12:25	P. M.	11:55	11:05		12:00
1:25	12:35	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M
2:25	1:35	12:55	12:05	12:50	
3:25	2:35	1:55	1:05	1:50	1:00
4:25	3:35	2:55	2:05	2:50	2:00
5:25	4:35	3:55	3:05	3:50	3:00
6:25	5:35	4:55	4:05	4:50	4:00
7:25	6:35	5:55	5:05	5:50	5:00
8:25	7:35	6:55	6:05	6:50	6:00
9:25	8:35	7:55	7:05	7:50	7:00
10:25	9:35	8:55	8:05	8:50	8:00
11:35	11:35	9:55 ☆	9:05	9:50	9:00
		10:55	10:05	10:50	11:20
		A. M.	11:05 ☆	11:50	
		1:00 ☆	P. M.		
			12:10 ☆		

*Do not pass Racine.

COUNTY NEWS.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, Wis., March 27.

Our new butter-maker, Mr. Nowell, of Waterford, took charge of the creamery here on Monday morning. We wish him success in his work.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lugg, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Skewes and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gillett spent last Thursday evening at Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Thomas' at Union Grove.

Mr. Voye, Sen., purchased Mr. Longmore's farm at Sylvania and will take possession as soon as Mr. Longmore has his sale.

Ed Hocking had an accident one day last week. He undertook to drive across Thomas's lake with a load of wood, when the ice broke and let the team and sleigh into the lake, but fortunately the water wasn't very deep, and after some hard work the team and sleigh was gotten out all safe, but it was a close call.

Mrs. W. W. Hunter visited her sister, Mrs. Albert Anderson of Wind Lake several days last week.

Charles Geoble is confined to the house with the grip.

Miss Eunice French is reported on the sick list.

Tom Paddock and Roy Bowers took in the literary at Yorkwine on last Friday evening.

Mrs. Jennie Haigh and daughter Mae attended church here on Sunday last.

John Fritchen of Sylvania passed through town on Monday morning.

BERRYVILLE.

Berryville, March 28, 1899.

Miss Clara Curtiss and Miss Belle Sheckler spent Sunday with Mrs. Harry White of Racine.

A large Danish bloodhound that has been the terror of this neighborhood for the last six months, has been captured by Mr. W. Breald and Mrs. L. Hansche, were the guests of Mrs. F. W. Sheckler last Thursday afternoon.

Hansche Bros. are busy hauling lumber for a storehouse.

John Hansche, Jr., has gone to Whitewater, Wis.

Miss Laura Richards of Mygatt's Corners, was in our neighborhood to organize a music class last Wednesday.

We hear that at our next town meeting, the question of license or no license will be brought up. The majority of people along the lake shore are decidedly in favor of no license.

Several of the young people attended the play at the Belle City opera house Sunday evening.

The farmers are anxiously waiting for the frost to get out of the ground so that they can get their spring plowing started.

The indications at present are that there will be a larger amount of cabbage planted than ever before. This is due to the rise in the prices this spring.

Wm. Gross and John Gehring visited Milwaukee one day last week.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., March 27, 1899.

Mrs. A. P. Anderson is on the sick list.

Old Mr. Hyde is very sick at his home.

Mr. Wm. Phillips was laid to rest in the Oak Grove cemetery the past week. Wm. Phillips, Jr., of Milwaukee, and Jas. Duffus and wife were out to attend the funeral.

M. Matison's horse that has been sick at J. Cavanaugh's for the past two weeks, was brought home Saturday much better.

Mrs. D. Mahaffy is able to be out again.

J. Christiansen spent Sunday with his parents.

Mr. Rudolph is spending a couple of days with his family.

Mr. A. Lower marketed a load of fine hogs the past week.

Mr. J. Lombard and wife of Michigan, spent a few days with Mr. Wm. Shumway and family.

SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, Wis., March 27, 1899.

The young people of Sylvania met and organized a literary society last Wednesday evening. It is the intention of the society to meet every two weeks. The first meeting will be held Tuesday evening, April 4th, and everybody is invited to attend. A very interesting program and debate will be carried out. Question: "Resolved, That a country girl would make a better wife than a city girl." The affirmative and negative will be supported by very fluent speakers.

It is reported that Mr. Joseph Longmore has sold his farm and will have an auction in the near future.

Miss Martha Born is visiting relatives at Chicago.

Miss Freda Tim spent Sunday at Milwaukee.

Mr. L. Stiner entertained friends from Racine Sunday.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, March 28, 1899.

Our schools closed last Friday for a week's vacation.

B. L. Newell has secured the position as foreman of the Ives Grove creamery.

Miss Carrie McKenzie is home from Beloit college for a vacation of ten days.

Mrs. George Newcomb of Clinton Junction is visiting relatives and friends here.

Mrs. B. L. Seachrist (formerly Bertha Stone) of Burlington, accompanied by her son and Miss Frankie Styles, visited relatives here last Saturday.

Alice Rush and Lizzie Schenkenberg, students of the normal school at Milwaukee, are spending their vacation at their homes.

Our old friend Miss Emma is a full fledged M. D., having graduated from the Hahneman Medical College at Chicago, Wednesday last. Just where she will locate is yet unknown. She has the best wishes of a wide circle of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Pierce mourn the death of their oldest son, Myron, aged about 17 years, after an illness of about two weeks. He was first taken with measles after which pneumonia set in which resulted in his death last Thursday night. The funeral was held from the home of T. Harden's. Burial at Oakwood cemetery. The family have the sympathy of all.

TRUESDELL.

Truesdell, Wis., March 28, 1899.

Mr. J. Billings and son, Eugene, spent Tuesday and Wednesday of last week in Chicago and Milwaukee on business.

These late snow storms are gentle reminders of what we escaped during the winter and are causing a great deal of delay to spring work.

Henry Wynhoff of Racine, called on J. H. Boland Sunday.

August Schmeckel has another contract for a big job of sawing wood.

Thos Cox of Kansasville called on Geo. W. Wynhoff Monday night.

E. P. Alsted and E. Billings visited the opera house at Kenosha Sunday evening and report a crowded house and "fair play."

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Frank Kuehlemann, aged 39, shot his wife, aged 44, while she was standing in the store of her brother-in-law, John Henne, at Sheboygan, last evening. The bullet entered just above the heart and the doctors think the woman will recover. The pair had been married for fifteen years and had lived in various cities in the state prior to coming to Sheboygan, the wife supporting the family, because of the husband's being addicted to drink and spending a large part of his earnings for liquor. A divorce suit had been talked of for some time.

Mrs. Lucy Strong, of Lancaster, died from the effects of chloroform administered by herself Sunday. She was found by her father-in-law lying on a lounge holding a chloroformed handkerchief to her face. Dr. F. E. Strong, her husband, on Dec. 13 last, was found dead in his office on similar circumstances. Mrs. Strong had been in poor health and was despondent. Three little children are left. There is a small estate and $4,000 of the father's life insurance. Mrs. Strong's parents live in Chicago.

The residence of Arthur Kellogg, candidate for mayor, and ex-County Clerk James Pickett were entered Sunday night, at Oshkosh, the burglars taking advantage of the absence of the families at church. The Pickett house was unoccupied only ten minutes, but the thief secured purses containing small amounts of money. Mr. Kellogg's house was ransacked. The police have recovered the booty amounting to nearly $1,000, stolen in the past few months, and have three suspects locked up.

Otto Olson of Baraboo, was kicked in the head by a horse and cannot recover. He is 14 years old. James Casey, employed by the Northwestern at Abirman, was found dead in one of the company's cars.

HARRY HOLBORN.

Racine Boy Interested Largely in a Rich Western Mine—Newspaper Clipping.

Harry Holborn, son of Frank Holborn, one of Racine's oldest citizens, was born and reared in this city. A number of years ago he went west and invested in mining property. A Tucson, Ariz., paper says of Harry and his wife:

H. Holborn registered at the Occidental today. He and his wife, who was known in the early days of Tombstone as Mrs. Holly, are the owners of the San Juan group of copper mines in the Lone Star district, nine miles northeast of Safford. These mines are becoming famous for their production of rich copper ore. In the San Juan the 200-foot level has been reached showing up cuprite ore. Two carloads recently shipped from this mine brought $1,140. The Reward mine, an extension of the San Juan, is down to the 100-foot level, showing up black glance oxide and carbonate ore. Eleven of the seventeen claims, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Holborn, were formerly bonded to the Qualley Bros., who have prosecuted work on them. Mrs. Holborn was the first locater of claims in the San Juan, and is certainly deserving of the fortune she has in sight, and the credit is freely given her by her gallant husband. She has lived on the claims for two years past and will stay with them until sold.

The Lone Star, owned by Lindsay and Anderson, is bonded to Peoria capitalists. One at the bottom of a 165-foot shaft, assays from 35 to 50 per cent. copper and the ledge is about two feet wide. This is one of the most promising copper districts of Southern Arizona.

It Will Pay You

to send for a sample copy of The Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel, that well-known Republican and state paper.

Jeffersonian dinners in New York it seems are to be judged as to the orthodoxy by the amount charged. The competition has brought the price low as a dollar a dinner, and a true Jeffersonian twenty-five cent dinner may yet be announced.

WAS GIVEN UP.

Three Doctors Said Her Case Was Incurable.

But Mrs. Kennedy Was Cured of Diabetes and Is One of the Happiest Women in the World.

ROTHBURY, Mich., Mar. 27.—"After being told by three different doctors that my case was incurable," says Mrs. Henry Kennedy, in a written statement of her remarkable case, "I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I am now well. My complaint was Diabetes, and what I suffered with my back none can tell only those suffering with the same trouble. May God bless and prosper those who made my cure possible, is my prayer, and if this is read by any one that is sick with kidney trouble, let me say to you do not delay another day, but get these pills at once. If any one wishes to write to me I will tell them what they have done for me."

This is only one of hundreds of cases of kidney disease in the state of Michigan that have been cured by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Their success is truly wonderful. Each cure is positive and permanent. All forms of kidney disease yield to this remedy, but to no other.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by druggists at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

STOCKS AND STOCKS.

There is risk enough in the more legitimate stocks, stocks in corporations possessing rights of eminent domain and valuable public franchises, without the public dealing in the stocks of the immensely watered trusts. When one thinks of the enormous mass of stocks issued within three months past in the industrial line, it would not seem any warnings were needed. It has only been a short time since the sugar stocks made a huge football by which the speculators and people were unmercifully bowled over.

In addition to the $1,048,800,000 of stock in the new trusts formed since January 1st there is $403,000,000 in various other projects and combines not yet ready for milking the public. These issues made within two months, says the Philadelphia Press, "put on the market and sold to the public, are larger in the aggregate than all the industrial securities floated in all of 1898, which were in all $016,176,000. These issues in two months are greater than all the listings, shares, and bonds together, made in any year on the New York Stock Exchange, except one.

"In two months, of one particularly risky class of security, valued and organized on a new basis, whose future cannot be predicted, the American investor has been asked to take more in sixty days than he has before in a year of all securities, including the soundest. The peril if this sort of thing is plain. The end is inevitable. These vast, swollen, overcapitalizations may be kept at their present prices for a season, but a day of reckoning is sure to come. Their management is not open to investigation. Those who control them are making money now by marketing them at a high price, and when that is done there will be just as much money for inside managers in breaking the price.

"Nothing can be clearer than that these securities do not offer the proper field for the small investor or for small savings. The craze for them will pass, as have all other like lunacies."

If people will speculate and buy stocks they should confine themselves to legitimate operations, whose welfare and earning powers do not depend upon every passing whim of the public, or of individuals. Railroad stocks for instance offer plenty of opportunity for the gambling instincts without gambling in such stocks as sugar and other industrials.

EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION.

The usual and customary reports are in circulation that start in after the adjournment of every congress. We hear that there is an organized opposition to the renomination of President McKinley, that Speaker Reed or properly speaking ex-Speaker Reed, since he has not been re-elected, and the president have fraternized; then we hear the opposition to the speaker on the part of the Republicans whom he has so sat down upon in the years gone by and refused to recognize, are going to bitterly fight him for any renomination and that they will be encouraged by the administration; then again that the ex-speaker holds his head high among the madding crowd and there are none to make him afraid; again that there is no thought of any opposition to the president for a second term. Then comes along an eloquent eulogium of Mr. Reed making him out the means of saving millions to the country and but doing really his duty in congress, and so between all this the country takes it for granted that things are in a good condition and it is but the healthy blowing away of the vapors.

There is to be no smothering of things among the Republicans. There must be a full expression of sentiment and feeling and the fullest display of desires and honorable ambitions. If there are those and it is affirmed that there are, congressmen who are opposed to Mr. Reed, they must have every reasonable opportunity to oppose his re-election. If the majority of Republican members want Mr. Reed, there will be no difficulty in so manifesting their wishes, so with a full and honest expression of opinion there can be no ill feeling, but if this is denied it will be unwise and certainly unrepublican.

If there are Republicans who think the president should be retired all such must in accordance with party precepts have that freedom of choice with which every American citizen prides himself be freely permitted to exercise his choice. If it is to be regarded as party treason to prefer some one else, then this course will not be only unwise but may engender the success of the party in the elections. The very life and well being of the Republican party lies in the fullest expression of opinion and the fullest opportunity to so exercise that opinion.

It will not be long before the United States and Spain will be at peace with one another and things be as they once were. But however the amities that may be exchanged and the two nations be friends, naturally the same conditions that existed will have forever disappeared. We have taken the place Spain occupied in this hemisphere and the soil that once owned the flag of Spain as sovereign power, now displays the flag of the United States. If it is true Cuba is not ours but whenever the inhabitants of that island can agree upon a form of government and prove to the United States that they are able to govern themselves, our flag will be withdrawn, but not our influence by any means.

The Philippines are in a state of turmoil and bloody events, but the valor of our generals will soon restore order, and when the people there in rebellion give themselves the opportunity to perceive the vast difference between the reign of Spain and of the United States, a genuine peace will forever prevail.

ALASKA BOUNDARY LINE.

Government officials have been interested and amused by the press reports from Dawson City of the discovery of a remarkable series of mounds supposed to mark the boundary between Alaska and British North America. The line of mounds is 100 miles east of Dawson City, and, if accepted as the boundary line, would put the entire Klondike district within the territory of the United States. It is believed that these mounds may indicate the old Russian idea of the boundary line, but that would not effect any territory but would simply show that the Russian surveyors ran their lines about a degree and a half beyond the true boundary.

Alaska and British America at that point are separated as laid down in the original treaty of cession by the 141st degree of west longitude, and the boundary follows this astronomical line from the coast range north to the Arctic ocean. The presence or absence of old Russian boundary posts does not affect the line of demarkation, which is a matter for astronomical determination, and there is already a substantial agreement between the two countries. In 1896 the surveys on both sides differed only by 600 feet at the outside, and running down to an agreement within 7 feet. The Klondike region, so-called, is unquestionably in British territory, as the treaty stipulated the astronomical boundary and made no reference whatever to any arbitrary line under Russian surveys.

DECISION FAVORING POSTMASTERS.

Controller Tracewell today rendered a decision which is of great importance to the postmasters of the country and is far-reaching in its effect. It deals directly with the salaries of those officers and was in their favor. Postmasters have received a commission on the amount of sales of stamps for newspaper and periodicals which were canceled at their respective offices. Congress subsequently authorized the discontinuance of the cancellation of these stamps, and the auditor for the postoffice department held that as the stamps were not canceled the postmasters were not entitled to the commission.

Controller Tracewell did not agree with the auditor for the postoffice department, however, and held that as the stamps were sold and to all intents and purposes were canceled the postmasters were as much entitled to the commission as if the law had not been changed. If the controller had agreed with the auditor for the postoffice department it would have had the effect of reducing the salary of nearly every postmaster in the country. But as the auditor was overruled the postmasters will continue to receive this commission, which in many cases amounts to a considerable part of their income.

Milwaukee Sentinel: There is nothing mysterious or strange about the premature announcement of John Sherman's death. The wonder is that in the hurry and bustle incident to catching 2 o'clock trains with 5 o'clock editions the afternoon newspapers do not kill more men.

HARD TO EXPLAIN.

If This Had Occurred Anywhere Else Than in Racine There Might be Grave Doubts About It.

If this were published anywhere else than in Racine, that if the statement given below went the rounds of the press, readers in Boston and New Orleans would not believe it. In the very nature of things, men and women will not believe that a simple little pill would have any effect on humanity when the subject is in a serious condition. When it has that effect, when the party is a living witness, perhaps a neighbor, Racine people at least, cannot possibly deny it—particularly so when investigation is courted. Now ask

Mr. Sullivan, who resides at 904 High street, and see if he will not corroborate personally what he says here publicly. "I am well pleased with the benefits I received from Doan's Kidney Pills. I was troubled with disordered kidneys for some time and my back was sore and lame. When I had to do any work requiring stooping I was much worse and if I caught cold it settled in my kidneys and caused my back to ache so severely that I could hardly get about. I had other symptoms common to the complaint which had a tendency to run down my health. Doan's Kidney Pills procured at the Robinson Drug Co. seemed to go right to the spot almost from the first dose and I was soon relieved. By the time I had finished the treatment I was free from backache and my kidneys were in good condition. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone troubled as I was."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

BREATHES THERE A MAN.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
That to himself he hath not said,
"My trade of late is getting bad,
I'll try another ten-inch ad."
If such there be, go mark him well,
For him no bank account shall swell—
No angel watch the golden stair
To welcome home a millionaire.
To such a man the noisy din
Of traffic may not enter in.
For bargain hunters by the score
Shall pass nor heed his dingy door;
For tho' his sign is on the wall
And on some barnyard gate a scrawl,
No people who have cash or sense,
Go prancing round to read the fence.
The man who never asks for trade
By local line or ad. displayed—
Cares more for rest than worldly gain
And patronage but gives him pain;
Tread lightly, friends, let no rude sound
Disturb his solitude profound.
Here let him live in calm repose
Unsought except by men he owes.
And when he dies, go plant him deep
That naught may break his dreamless sleep.
Where no rude clamor may dispel,
The quiet that he loved so well;
And that the world may know its loss
Place on his grave a wreath of moss
And on the stone above, "Here lies
A chump who wouldn't advertise."

Indianapolis Journal: She—"There! I bought this hat at the first store I came to. You said a woman could not do anything of the kind."

He—"That is, you came back after you had been to all the other stores. Isn't that the way of it?"

"Y-yes."

St. Paul Pioneer Press: That young Frenchman who wants a new punctuation mark devised to express irony is probably one of the people who has to furnish diagrams with his jokes.

The Farmers' Paper.

is The Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel. Why? Because it interests every person engaged in agricultural pursuits, besides in it you find the best state news, the most accurate market quotations, the best miscellany, and, in fact, the best of everything.

Subscription price, 75c per year.

In the seventeenth century canaries in Britain were chiefly imported from Germany, and were of a green color. They are now bred in Norwich, Coventry, Derby, Northampton, Nottingham, Glasgow and some of the manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. In many garrets in which a sedentary employment is pursued by the head of a family at home the clear notes of the canary rise above the click of the shuttle or the whirr of the sewing machine. Almost invariably the nest birds are reared by the assiduous care of workingmen.

As the season of the year when pneumonia, la grippe, sore throat, coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis and lung troubles are to be guarded against, nothing "is of a fine substitute," will answer the purpose," or is "just as good" as One Minute Cough Cure. That is the one infallible remedy for all lung, throat or bronchial troubles. Insist vigorously upon having it if "something else" is offered you. Robinson Drug Co.

Enjoy Home Life

by reading The Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel, price only 75c per year. Send order direct to "The Sentinel Co., Milwaukee, Wis."

In the gentle art of changing clothes the Prince of Wales is probably without a peer. Among other things his Royal Highness is two Princes, two Dukes, two Field Marshals, an Earl, a Baron, eight Knights, a Great Steward, a Grand Master, a Colonel of guards, of horse, of foot, and of artillery, an Admiral, a Highlander, a Trinity brother, a barrister, a bencher, and an English gentleman. And he wears the costume and the orders of them all.

Zahn Dry Goods Co.,

428 MAIN ST.

New carpets . . . .

Our spring styles are ready for you—a very attractive showing—in velvets, moquettes, axminsters, brussells, and ingrains—we will save you money on your spring carpets—see them on display in our south show window.

New Portiers and Lace Curtains—house cleaning time soon at hand—a choice new selection—just in ready for you.

New Fancy Linens—new Battenburg pieces, new spachtel pieces, new Mexican drawn worked pieces, new pillow tops in poster styles, new printed tickings, denims, cretones, bagdads, Hungarian cloths, Bohemian draperies, silkolines, etc.—exclusive new patterns.

New House Wrappers—the new spring stock on sale today—well made, full generous sizes, new materials.

New Jackets, Capes, Skirts—the season's new styles just in.

The Dress Goods and Fancy Silks — Attractive array of all the newest spring fabrics—new reassortments in this week.

COME! While the Opportunity Awaits You to Get a Home of Your Own.

Industrious, thinking farmer of moderate means, can you afford to spend the best part, the prime of your life, working for some landlord, while good farms are offered you, so very cheap right here in your own state?

Lands are cheaper now than they ever will be again in the hardwood section of Central Wisconsin.

We have for sale, at all times, improved farms. Bargains for the tenant farmer who can never hope to have a home of his own when lands are worth $45 to $100 per acre.

We offer these farms at $12 and $25 per acre and wild lands, $7 to $15 per acre.

Notice on your map, Wood Co. is not away up on the shore of Lake Superior where you thought it was, no it is a neighbor county in the center of our state, and Vesper is in a hardwood timber district, well watered with creeks and springs, with a very fertile soil. We are favored with two railroads and a good creek running through the village. Our creamery and our saw and shingle mill are advantageous to the settler.

CALL OR ADDRESS,

C. R. GOLDSWORTHY

VESPER, WOOD CO., WIS.

Or Union Grove, Racine Co., Wis., at Union Grove first six days of each month.

Grenoble is the place where most of the kid gloves come from. At this place alone 1,200,000 dozen pairs of gloves are manufactured annually. This represents a value of £1,400,000 to £1,450,000, and gives employment to 25,000 working people of both sexes. There are 4,000 men and 21,000 women residing within a radius of thirty-eight miles round Grenoble who live by this work.

For frost bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin disease and especially Piles, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it. It's their endorsement of a good article. Worthless goods are not imitated. Get DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Robinson Drug Co.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: "If the Devil Came to Congress" is the name of a book which the Hon. Jerry Simpson is about to flush on the public.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Robinson Drug Co.

Marinette Eagle: There is too much law making, and if the abolition of passes will shorten the sessions in the future, it will have accomplished one good thing.

Happy is the man or woman who can eat a good hearty meal without suffering afterward. If you cannot do it, take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat, and cures all forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Robinson Drug Co.

Chicago Times-Herald: It is to be hoped that the Cubans will not judge of our capacity to give them a stable government by the manner in which we fail to elect United States senators.

Before the discovery of One Minute Cough Cure, ministers were greatly disturbed by coughing congregations. No excuse for it now. Robinson Drug Co.

Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany found 144 German servant girls last year to whom she could give the golden servants' cross for having lived 40 years with one family. Only one was found in Berlin.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

F. Harbridge.

Furnivals' Inn, London, where Dickens lived as a reporter, where he spent his first year of married life, and where his eldest child was born, is the latest addition to disappearing London.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Marriage in Spain takes place by day or at night, according to the fortune of the young people or their station in life. If well to do, the ceremony comes off in the early part of the morning.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The average talk by telephone in the Chicago exchange passes over a little more than three and one-half miles of wire. As there are now 220,000 of these talks every day, it will be seen that the amount of wire involved daily is upward of 770,000 miles, or enough to reach around the earth more than thirty times. To do the same work by messengers would require 78,000 men, traveling upward of ten miles per day each.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin: As the dollar which Bryan and each of his friends are to pay for their Dollar Dinner in honor of Jefferson is a gold standard dollar, it will purchase a pretty good meal.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup seems especially adapted to the needs of the children. Pleasant to take; soothing in its influence. It is the remedy of all remedies for every form of throat and lung disease.

The absinthe drinker, with his pale, drawn, emaciated features, is a familiar figure on the Paris boulevards. The liquor is a villainous concoction of spirit flavored with wormwood.

Croup instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.

The owl's wise look is the result of a physiological oddity, his eyes being fixed immovable in their sockets, so whenever he passes his eyes from one object to another he must move his head.

Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong, vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The oldest paper in the world is the Kin Pan of Pekin. For nearly a thousand years it has been published regularly, first as a monthly, up to the year 1361, when it became a weekly, and for the last ninety years as a daily.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there's a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails. Robinson Drug Co.

One tropical and subtropical variety of seaweed is known which, when it reaches its full development, is at least 600 feet in length. Seaweed receives its nourishment from the air and mineral matter held in solution in the sea water.

IT HAS BEEN FULLY demonstrated that Ely's Cream Balm is a specific for Nasal Catarrh and cold in the head. This destinction has been achieved only as the result of continued successful use. A morbid condition of the membrane in the nasal passages can be cured by this purifying and healing treatment. Sold by druggists or it will be mailed for 50 cents by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. It spreads over the membrane, is absorbed and relief is immediate.

"A Home."

Wisconsin is strictly a state of homes, taking from rank with the states of the Union. The poor for a home, as well as the rich for an investment, will find the lands in northern Wisconsin very desirable. Hardwood farming lands adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines, can be purchased very reasonable figures and on easy terms. Illustrated pamphlets and maps will be sent by writing Fred'k Abbot, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

Manufacturers and Investors

before locating elsewhere, should carefully note the inducements offered for the location of manufacturing plants in Wisconsin. Rich iron ore deposits, immense quantities of hardwood timber, large beds of clay, kaolin and marl, together with other advantages, make a tempting offer. The Wisconsin Central Lines penetrate the very center of the state, offering manufacturers unexcelled facilities for reaching the market quickly and at reasonable rates. Those interested can obtain complete information by addressing W. H. Killen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee Wis.

H. F. Whitcomb, Gen'l Mgr.; Burton Johnson, G. F. A.; Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

ALABASTINE

Alabastine, the only durable wall coating, takes the place of scalding kalsomines, wall paper and paint for walls. It can be used on plaster, brick, wood or canvas.

Alabastine can be used over paint or paper; paint or paper can be used over Alabastine. Buy only in five pound packages, properly labeled; take no substitute.

Every church and school house should be coated only with Alabastine. Hundreds of tons used yearly for this work. Genuine Alabastine does not rub and scale off.

Alabastine packages have full directions. Anyone can brush it on. Ask paint dealer for tint card. "Alabastine Era" free. Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

COUNTY NEWS.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Wis., March 28, 1899.

Prof. F. M. Benedict and son Walter R. Benedict of Waupaca, who are making a canvass of Racine and adjacent counties in the interests of The Orange Judd Farmer, Sundayed with their cousins the family of Rev. Z. H. Smith. Many early pioneers of Waupaca emigrated from Racine and have relatives and old neighbors here.

Mrs. Dr. Corr, who has been seriously sick since last Monday, is reported slightly improved at this writing and hopes are now entertained that she will recover in a short time. Her mother arrived last Thursday, and she, together with the doctor, who has given up his practice for a short time to attend to her, has been constantly at her side.

Mrs. Dan Sears is seriously sick with neuralgia of the heart.

R. L. Owens who has been confined to his home by sickness is able to be around again.

This community was shocked on Sunday morning when it was announced that Mrs. Wm. Hood had died during the early moring. Few of the neighbors knew that she was sick, and those who did call on her Saturday found her feeling better. So sudden was her death that her son Will who was asleep in another room did not reach her bedside before she expired.

Our school opened on last Monday for the spring term with Chas. Rork as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Roberts of Waukesha came down on Saturday to attend the 78th birthday anniversary of Mrs. Robert's father, John Newman

Mrs. Lewis Roberts of Kenosha was calling on friends here the first of the week.

Mr. Addie Morse who has been superintending the work on his farm for a few weeks was called to Ripon last week by the sickness of his wife.

C. P. Wright, who for the past year has had charge of the Morse farm will move his family to Milwaukee next week.

Dr. S. C. Buchan was called here on Saturday in consultation with Dr. Corr in the case of Mrs. Corr.

Rev. Hicks spent several days of last week at Chicago.

Mr. T. G. Adams is hauling sand and brick for the new barn which he expects to build this spring.

Wm. Tucker had a lumber bee on Monday for his new barn.

The M. W. A. entertainment given at their hall on Friday, the 17th, was one of the best entertainments ever given here and although the worst storm of the season was raging the hall was well filled with a large and appreciative audience. There is some talk of having the play repeated. After balancing the accounts it was found there was $42 to add to the treasury.

Chas. Brown, an old man in the employ of Pickup Bros., was taken with a paralytic stroke while working in the tow mill on Monday. At present he is somewhat improved.

Appropriate Easter exercises will be held at the church next Sunday morning, conducted by the Epworth league.

Geo. Miller, our night operator, spent Saturday in the Cream City.

One of the most pleasant social events which has taken place in this community was the celebrating of the tenth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Mann, at their home on last Monday night. Their beautiful home was crowded with friends, all bent on enjoying themselves. After being royally entertained for several hours covers were laid for over 100 and a dainty lunch was served, to which all did ample justice, after which the guests began to depart, all wishing Mr. and Mrs. Mann many returns of this pleasant event.

NORTH CAPE

North Cape, Wis., March 27.

Mrs. G. A. Field returned to her home in the Cream City on Thursday, after spending three weeks with her sons at this place.

Adolph Sutlan and Will Erickson left for town this morning.

A number from here attended the Raymond literary Saturday evening.

Charley Beecher is attending school at the Rochester academy.

Miss Elizabeth Braund is again able to be out, after her long illness.

Frank Sutlan has gone to town, where he expects to remain for some time.

Miss Libbie Pike is again at work in the millinery store, after spending the winter in Milwaukee with her parents.

The Ladies' Aid society of the S. M. E. church will meet at Mrs. Hagenson's the first Thursday in April.

We see a notice is up informing the voters of the town of Raymond that they will again be called upon to decide the license question at the coming election.

The fine sleighing and beautiful moonlight Wednesday evening were the causes of a very crowded house at our literary. An interesting program was carried out, and the question debated was: "Resolved, That Washington did more for his country than Lincoln." Affirmative, Thomas Adland and H. Skarie; negative, J. H. Kamper and James English. The jury decided in favor of the affirmative. Miss Lydia Sheek and a number of her pupils took a prominent part in the exercises.

The past week quite a number exchanged residences, and many loads of furniture, etc., were seen going in all directions. John Larson moved into H. Skarie's tenant house; James Anderson moved into Mrs. Ash's house; John Dahl moved to the Cleves farm he recently purchased; Charles Mickleson moved to the farm he bought from Mr. Dahl, and John Jenson moved into the house vacated by Charles Mickleson.

The Misses Tille and Lucy Smiley of Union Church called on Mrs. J. H. Kamper last Friday.

Owing to the illness of the pastor there was no service Sunday in the Lutheran church.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., March 27.

Miss Emma Bishop departed for her home in Sutton, Neb., on Tuesday morning, after an extended visit of several months with friends here.

Miss Irma Tradewell of Western Union Junction, visited with here sister, Mrs. Valentine the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Shepard and son, Chester, visited friends in Chicago during the past week.

Dr. Ripley of Kenosha was called to see Peter Ozanne on Saturday.

Rev. D. C. John, D. D., of Milwaukee, was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Ozanne on Saturday evening and Sunday.

Misses Mabel and Blanche Yule visited with friends in Chicago the latter part of the past week.

Thomas Lewis and family attended the concert given at Paris Corners on Thursday evening.

Louis Brown of Kenosha spent Saturday at his father's.

Miss Carrie Bradley visited with friends in Racine and Kenosha the past week.

Mrs. Gibbon spent Saturday and Sunday with her son, W. S. Gibbon, in Kenosha.

Miss Lucy Lewis attended the teachers' examination held at Bristol Wednesday and Thursday.

An immense blue crane was seen flying northward on Saturday.

The M. E. Sunday school is preparing for Easter services on Sunday morning. The Junior League will give an interesting programme Easter evening.

Little Joseph Maurer died at his home on last Monday morning of heart failure. The funeral was held from St. George's church, Kenosha on Thursday.

Misses Helen Shepard and Eva Lewis of Racine High school are enjoying their vacation at home.

When young people are enjoying a moonlight ride after services on Sunday evenings and do not wish to be recognized, just raise your buggy top a little quicker next time.

E. F. Yule is attending court in Kenosha this week.

On Tuesday, April 4, the voters of the town of Somers will have another opportunity of saying whether or not saloons will be opened within its borders. The Journal's readers remember well the fight on this question last spring, how the saloon element forced the issue on the town and were so badly beaten that it was thought they would respect the wish of the majority and not bring up the question again this spring. But such is not the case. It is evident that they are in to win and will agitate the question just as long as the required number will sign the petition. The signatures of 30 of our townsmen have been obtained to such a petition which has been filed with the clerk praying that the question of licensing persons to deal or traffic in spirituous, malt or intoxicating liquors, or drink as a beverage be submitted to the electors of said town. This is the main issue and we earnestly hope that every anti-saloon man will rally around the polls on election day and do what he can to maintain the honor of the town which they have so nobly done these many years, by relegating to the rear this element which is making such a determined effort to gain the upper hand. It can be said to the credit of our thriving little village that no saloon is wanted. Our business men and the residents of our little berg have the interests of the town at heart and while a man of true business qualities is welcomed, they draw the line at the saloon every time which would not be a desirable acquisition to the community. These men who are fathering the movement have a fine little story to tell of what a grand thing it would be for the town to have a saloon, how a few hundred dollars license money would help the good roads movement, build bridges, etc. Shame on such an argument. Let the people bear in mind the voting for a license is not voting for one saloon, it is voting for just as many as the breweries see fit to open up at a profit to themselves. What would be the outcome. The supremacy of the saloon power in the town, just as it is in many other places. Somers has not yet reached that point when it can afford to give up its reputation, and placing around the homes the environments of the saloon. We are equal to the emergency if the people will rally around the polls on election day and we have the greatest confidence that they will do so.

The Epworth League will hold a cabinet and business meeting at the parsonage on Friday evening. A full attendance is desired.

Remember the caucus at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. There will be two tickets in the field election day as the "Peoples party" are determined to have a new board, having already called a caucus. The present board has given general satisfaction in this vicinity but certain portions of town desire a change.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ozanne reached the 50th anniversary of their marriage on Tuesday, March 28, 1899. Mr. Ozanne was 72 year old Monday and Mrs. Ozanne will be 67 April 17th.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, March 28, 1899.

Mrs. Openshaw of Lyons was the guest of Mrs. Robt. Blackburn. She also visited many friends in the Grove and made a business call on T. P. Griffiths & Son, in regard to monumental work in the near future.

Mrs. James Dixon entertained relatives from Brighton Friday.

Miss Lulu Russell of Yorkville was calling on relatives and friends here last week.

Rev. J. P. Nelson is moving into the house owned by Miss Hayes.

Mrs. Leach of Fox River Station and her cousin, Mrs. England, were calling on their many friends here the past week.

Mrs. Albert Minton and children spent Friday in the village, the guest of relatives.

W. W. Meredith and sons are improving the vacation by enlarging the wood pile.

The carpenters are busy working on Mr. Button's house.

Mrs. William Rhodes of Burlington called on relatives on Monday.

Will D. Bixby will remove from his present quarters this week, having rented a building two doors north that is better adapted for a barber shop, and will fit it up in modern style. The room vacated by him has been leased by Valdimer Hanson, who will enlarge his store by removing the partition between the rooms making a fine double store. Mr. Hanson is going to put in a line of gents' furnishing goods, which with his present stock, will make a fine display in the remodeled building.

Chris Hanson is building a house on his property on South Main street, and with his brother Nels will live therein, but will board elsewhere, until such time that his housekeeper arrives to take charge of the establishment. The boys are waiting anxiously to serenade him when that event occurs.

Alfred A. Greene and daughter, Miss Haddie, will remove to Fort Dodge, Ia. The sale of machinery and household goods, etc., was held last week and a large crowd attended. Mr. and Miss Greene will be missed from their large circle of friends, as they have been residents here many years. Miss Haddie is a qualified teacher in the common schools and is a lady of ability and will doubtless be able to secure some important position in their new location. The good will of the people of Union Grove is certainly theirs.

H. C. Williams is taking lessons of one of D. M. Osborne Co's. live agents and hopes soon to be able to "talk machinery" like a veteran, such as E. M. Minton for instance.

Fred Minton has purchased twenty-four acres off Fred Swantz, consideration $65 per acre. The land is the east end of what is known as the Meldrum farm, and joins eight acres of Fred Minton's, thus making a nice little farm. It is the gossip that after the house has been remodeled that the owner and "some one" will take possession.

Antoine A. Conner has secured the Brown store and will soon open with a line of gents' furnishing goods, choice candies, cigars, etc. This move on Mr. Conner's part was made necessary on account of poor health and inability to do hard work. He also asks for the support of his friends for the office of village treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. George Forward were the victims of a genuine surprise party Tuesday evening. Their spacious home was filled to overflowing with their neighbors and friends, who indulged in the usual pleasantries of such occasions. The evening was spent in social games and music. Light refreshments were served by the ladies.

On Thursday evening last a party of Ives Grove people, anxious to do something unusual, and being favored with a light fall of snow, hunted out an ancient bobsleigh and loading it to the safety limit with humanity, drove to this town to surprise their old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Thomas, but imagine the feelings of the party (who were cold and almost lost in our city) to find the house dark and locked. Selecting the most trusty one of the party, (who had been in town before) to try and locate the absentees, the rest filed slowly to the home of one of the neighbors, (who by the way knew the crowd) where they spent a couple of hours in lamenting over their dilemma. At about 10 p. m. the scout returned with their hosts (to be), when headed by their guide they repaired to the scene of festivities. At from 3 to 3:30 a. m., on Friday, March 24, 1899, several homes in the vicinity of Ives Grove and Sylvania were entered by sleepy, tired, happy and reckless surprisers(?)

Mr. Nelson, the carpet weaver, has rented the Roche store and will remove thither immediately, to give possession of his former property to Frank Jones of Ives Grove, who will move in April 3, and thus make room for Chas. Hayes, who has rented his farm.

Misses Annie Thorlacius and Esther Wilke will attend the Southeastern Teachers' association at Whitewater this week.

Prof. and Mrs. H. C. Lawton are spending their vacation with Whitewater friends.

The G. A. R. and W. R. C. held a very pleasant social at their hall on last Thursday afternoon that was well attended. Rev. John Wills led in prayer and Revs. V. F. Brown, J. P. Nelson, T. H. Fessender and Profs. H. C. Lawton and D. Hibbard gave very interesting remarks. The usual camp fire program was carried out by the veterans.

On last Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's father, James Williams of this village, his daughter, Sarah, was united in marriage to Mr. Russell Jones who resides on a farm just south of the village, by Rev. V. F. Brown. Their friends wish them a long prosperous and happy wedded life.

Prof. Tease's singing school closed on last Friday evening. About seventy-five were present. Ice cream and cake was served and all enjoyed a pleasant time. The school intends to give a concert in a few weeks.

On Friday evening last the classes of the High school contested for honors in declamation at the opera house. The place was filled by friends of the students. The event reflects great credit on those who took part and especially on the teachers and principal, H. C. Lawton. The following program was rendered: Baritone solo, Stanley Powles; "Unknown Speaker," Alfred Drury; "Deathbed Scene," Geo. B. Lincoln; "Death of Uncle Tom," Blanche Roberts; violin solo, Dr. Bartholf; "Spartacus to the Gladiators," Joseph Martin; "On the Other Train," Ada Wilke; "A Swan Song," Grace Wilson; soprano solo, Lillian Hansman; "The Black horse and his Rider," Bernard Griffiths; Regulus to the Carthaginians," Stanley Powles; bass solo, Thomas Griffiths. The judges were Prof. D. O. Hibbard of Racine, Rev. Thomas Fessenden of Yorkville and Mr. J. T. Gittings of this village. Each contestant did admirably and all markings 90 per cent. The sophomore class came in first with the seniors a close second. The event was an especial credit to the town.

DALES CROSSING.

Dale's Crossing, March 29, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Skewes transacted business in Racine last Friday.

Charley Hayes is busily employed moving on the Jones farm.

Hans L. Jorgenson and wife spent Sunday with friends in our burg.

Miss Gorman started her school Monday in district No. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. John Peterson spent Saturday in Racine.

Mrs. H. Skewes and daughter, Lillie, spent Saturday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. E. Skewes.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Oleson spent last Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Peterson.

BRIGHTON.

Brighton, March 28, 1899.

W. S. Haven had a bee Saturday to draw the lumber for his new barn.

Henry Weis of Paris drove home with his fine horse and buggy Sunday.

A sleigh load of Rhodes' and Dixons' drawn by one of the finest four horse teams in the country, surprised Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Rhodes of Salem last Wednesday night and report a very enjoyable time.

Mr. John Kemp of Union Grove, struck water on the Mrs. Geo. Smith place Monday afternoon at the depth of 233 feet. The water rising within eighty feet from the surface. He has now moved to Peter Jackley's where he will soon have more water.

Martin Daniels spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Litzenberger and daughter spent Sunday afternoon very pleasantly with T. H. Dixon and family.

Mr. Leonard Bell made a flying trip to Antioch Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Rhodes and family of Salem spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Burgess.

A jolly load from the central part of the town surprised Miss Jennie Stevens of Paris, Saturday evening and report having a grand good time.

Mrs. Leach and Mrs. England of Fox River, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in the central and eastern part of the town.

For Town Treasurer.

John K. Bowers of Mt. Pleasant, respectfully asks the support of the voters of the town at the coming caucus and election for town treasurer.

Candidates Announcements.

Joseph Rowley announces himself as a candidate for treasurer for the town of Mt. Pleasant.

A. P. Nelson of Yorkville, announces himself as a candidate for town treasurer of Yorkville.

F. R. Lingsweiler is a candidate for treasurer of Mt. Pleasant.

E. M. Minton

Says: I want the farmers in the vicinity of Union Grove to know that I am selling farm machinery of all descriptions cheaper than they can buy it anywhere else in this county. If you don't believe it, call at my shop, and I will prove it.

Look! 75c a Year.

is all you have to pay for the Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel, a newspaper devoted to agricultural pursuits, state news from all counties in the state, and news of importance from all over the United States and the world.

Attention Farmers.

For first-class implements, field seeds, oils, buggies and wagons, come and see me. I can fit you out from a hoe to a steam thresher. Good goods at reasonable prices at New Implement house, Union Grove. H. C. Williams, Prop.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WESTERN UNION.

Western Union, March 28, 1899.

Mr. Peter Anderson and wife were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Parker last Saturday.

Frank Foster has purchased a new top buggy, and to use the language of the Journal's former correspondent from this place, it is safe to predict that "there is method in his madness."

Ed. Nelson raised his barn on last Thursday afternoon. Mr. Nelson's barn is 32x44, with 20-foot posts.

Mr. Harry Evans is now able to sit up.

Mr. Joseph Mosher sold a horse to Staples Bros. one day last week.

Dr. Kitto of Racine, purchased a fine driving horse of Ed. Lewis.

Peter Anderson has refused an offer of $150 for his roadster. Fred Roskelly has been driving Mr. Anderson's horse and the animal has proven to be unsurpassed as a roadster.

Ed. Nelson has been offered $115 for his horse. And yet all of these men complain of the hard times and say that the horse trade is dull and horses are cheap. What do they expect when they sell a horse? Do they want the earth?

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, March 28, 1899.

The prospects for sleighing are good this morning.

Mrs. Blackburn of Madison, is at present keeping house for her son, Clarence.

Mr. Randall, the principal in the High school was called to his home at East Troy by sickness. John Pettyjohn has been engaged to fill his vacancy during the remainder of the term.

Mabel Rountree and Florence White, Beloit students, are spending their vacation at home.

The Ladies' Aid and Missionary society will have their annual Easter sale and ten cent supper Thursday afternoon and evening in the town hall, March 30. A cordial invitation is extended.

Mrs. Geo. Adams of Burlington, is at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Hoyt.

Dr. Charles Sonles, of Chicago, spent last Saturday at the home of his mother.

Mrs. Robinson is reported no better.

Rochester has another barber shop.

Assemblyman Geo. Ela is at home for a few days.

Board of Audit meets today.

NO MORE ROYAL CHINA.

Women who are lucky enough to own a piece of Russian china should take care of it, as from this time forth there will be few pieces from the royal factory of Russia seen in this or any other, save the czar's, dominion, as he has given absolute orders for those exquisite products of native genius to be kept within his boundaries. The china coming from the St. Petersburg factory is surpassingly beautiful, and is in technique more wonderful even than their enamels on gold and silver. In the first place, the designs are distinctly characteristic of the people. There is a simplicity of line and form, yet immense strength, just as one would expect from such a race. Enthusiastic amateurs are hunting out pieces of choice Russian china from every possible source and copying them as odd pieces for cabinet or china closet display.

When voters look to the interests of their city they look around for the best men to be voted for. The Republican city ticket and ward nominations comply with every essential, and headed with a man of the ability of Mr. F. W. Klein for mayor, our citizens can but feel that they will be ensuring a first-class city government that will be a gratification to all.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Grain, Flour and Feed

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

RACINE, Mar 29, 1899

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$ 3 90
" Best Spring	3 50
" Rye	3 20
Grain—	
Wheat No 1	$ 71½
Wheat No 2	69
Wheat No 3	67¼
Oats	29
Corn	33
Barley	45@ 48
Rye	55
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton	$ 15 00
Bran, per ton	14 00
Corn meal	16 00
Oats and Corn, ground	24 00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 16@18
Eggs	11@12
Cheese	11@12½
Hay	$ 60@7 00
Vegetables—	
Apples	$ 1 60
Potatoes	65@ 70
Beans	1 20@1 25
Onions	50@60
Meats—	
Beef on foot	2 50@3 70
Hogs on foot	3 60@ 3 80
Lard	8
Calves	4 75@ 6 00
Sheep	3 00@ 3 50
Lambs	3 00@ 3 50
Poultry—	
Turkeys	$ 12
Chickens	11
Seeds—	
Flax	$ 1 24½
Clover	4 70@ 5 60
Timothy	1 75@ 2 20
Wool	
Wool	$ 14@24
Hides—	
Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb	8¾@ 9¾
Green, No 2, " "	6¾@ 8¾
Cured, No. 1, " "	9¾ @9¾
Cured, No. 2, " "	8¾ @8¾
Calfskins—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 12 12¾
Green, No 2, " "	6¾ 6¾
Kips—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 6¾@6¾
Green, No 2, " "	6¾@6¾

Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 50c to 60c.

Milwaukee Markets

MILWAUKEE Mar. 29, 1899

Grain—	
Wheat No 1	$ 71½
" No 2	69½
" No 3	68
Oats	29¾
Corn	32½
Barley	47
Rye	55½
Meats—	
Live Hogs	$4 65@ 5 17
Live Beef	3 35@ 3 75
Vegetables—	
Beans	$ 1 20@1 24
Potatoes	45@ 55
Seeds—	
Timothy	$ 1 75@2 15
Clover	4 00@5 65
Produce—	
Butter	16@18
Eggs	11c,12½
Cheese	11@12
Tallow—	
1	4¼
2	3¾

CHICAGO, March 28.—Hogs—Receipts 10,000; steady to strong; light, $3.55@3.82½; mixed, $3.60@3.85; heavy, $3.55@3.85.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; steady; beeves $4.00@5.75; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.80; cows and heifers, $1.75@4.90; Texans, $3.50@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; steady; sheep $3.50@4.80; lambs, $3.50@5.80.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Wheat—May, 70⅞c; July, 70⅛c.

Corn—March, 34c; May, 35½c.

Oats—March, 25½c; May, 26½c.

Pork—March, 8.00; May, $8.12½.

Lard—March, $5.20; May, $5.32½.

Ribs—March, $4.65; May, $4.77½.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Barley—39@47c.

Rye—55½c.

Flax—$1.24½.

Timothy—$2.30.

Clover—$5.60.

Butter—Firm; creameries, 14@21c; dairies, 11½@18c.

Eggs—Steady; 11½@12c.

Dressed Poultry—Moderate demand; turkeys, 11@13c; ducks, 10@11c; chickens, 9c.

MILWAUKEE, March 28.—Flour—Steady.

Wheat—Quiet; No 1 northern, 72c; No. 2 northern, 70@70½c.

Oats—Steady, 28½@30½c.

Rye—Lower; No. 1, 55½c.

Barley—Steady; No. 2, 47c; sample, 40@47c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Butter—Firmer with a good demand for fancy stock. The receipts are light for extra goods, while the demand is heavy. There is very little demand for firsts and seconds. Fancy or extra creamery, per lb, 20@20½c; firsts, 17@17½; 1-lb prints, fancy creamery, 20c; best dairy selections in good demand, 14@16c; lines, fair to choice do, 13@15c; roll butter, 12@14c; packing stock, do, 10@11½c; imitation creamery, 14@16c; grease, 4@6c.

Cheese—Full cream flats, per lb, new, 12@13c; Swiss, 11@12c; New York full cream, 12½@13c; Young Americas, 12½@13c; brick, new, 11c; full brick, 11½@12c; limburger, new, 9½@10c; Swiss, new domestic, 11@12½c; imported Swiss, 24c; Sapsago, 20c; farmers', 11c.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Eggs—Market weaker at 11½@12c per doz. A steadier feeling prevails and heavy sales were made today at 11½ and 12c with cases returned. It appears now as though the market will remain steady, although a small decline will not surprise any one. Packers are getting ready to take hold the first of next week.

Live Poultry—Market weak. Receipts fair. Weather unfavorable for business. Live chickens, both young and old, are quoted at 9½c, with only lightweights bringing top figures. Coarse heavy young roosters slow sale at 7@8c. Turkeys in fair demand and bringing 9@10c. Ducks continue slow sale unless good and fat, which will bring top prices. Chickens, 9½c; ducks, 8@8½c; geese, 50@75c apiece, poor stock less; turkeys, 9@10; pigeons, per doz, 1.25@1.50.

Dressed Poultry—Market weak. Receipts light and demand fair. Hens, lightweight, 10@10½c; fat, heavy hens coming, which are slow at 9@9½c; springers, 11c; broilers, 11@12-lb, 12@14c; turkeys, select, lightweights, 12½@13c; fair to good, 10½@11c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 8@9c; culls lower; pigeons, per doz, 50@60c.

DRESSED MEATS.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Dressed Meats—Veal, market steady. Receipts light and demand fair. Prices unchanged. Carcasses weighing 90@110 lbs, 8½@9, with occasionally 8½c for fancy; 80@100 lbs, coarse and thin, 8c; 60@70 lbs with fair kidneys, 6@6½c; poor and thin, 50@60 lbs, 5@5½c; considerable small calves arriving, which are condemned by health officers. Muttons, 5@6c; lambs, yearlings 6½@8c; few spring lambs being received and quoted at 4.00@5.00 for heavy weights weighing from 35@45 lbs. Lambs weighing 25@35 lbs, 3.50@4.50. Spring lambs in good demand if of good weight, say from 25@35 lbs. There are a number of small lambs being received which do not weigh over fifteen to twenty, and this grade of stock are slow sale and not commanding over 2.00@2.50.

Hogs—Dressed, per 100 lbs, 4.00@4.75; roasting pigs, 1.25. Market firm.

HIDES AND WOOL.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Hides—Cured, 9½@9½c per lb; cured No. 2, 8½@8½c; green trimmed, 7½@7½c; do, No. 2, 6½@6½c; bulls, 5½@6½c; dry-salted, 10½@12c; dryint, 12@13½c; horsehides, apiece, 1.00@2.25; dry skins, per lb, 14@16c; kips, G. S. long-haired, 9½c; G. S. long-haired, No. 2, 7½c; fall, 8@10c; veal, 8½@10½c; calf-skins G. S., best, 12@12½c; calf skins do, No. 2, 10@10½c; deacons, 40@50c; pelts 18@22c, according to estimate of wool.

Wool—Unwashed—Coarse, 18@19c; medium, 19@20c; half blood, 17@18c; fine, 15c. Washed—Coarse, 23@24c; medium, 24@26c; fine, 21@22c; cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks, ¼@½c off.

FARM PRODUCTS.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Hay—Good to choice Iowa upland, 8.00@8.50 per ton on track; No. 1 upland, 7.50@8.00; choice timothy, 8.25@8.75; No. 1 do, 7.50@8.00; No. 2, 6.50@7.50; clover and mixed, 6.50@7.00; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 4.50@5.00.

Straw—Oats, per ton on track, 4.00@4.50; rye, do 5.00@5.50; wheat, do, 4.00@4.25.

SEEDS.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Seeds—Clover, common to choice, per 100 lbs, from first hands, 4.50@6.50; timothy, common to choice, per 100 lbs, 2.00@2.40. Jobbing prices, 6.25@6.75 per 100 lbs for good to choice clover, and 2.85@3.25 for timothy; onion tops, 1.25@1.75 per bus; onion sets, 2.15@2.40 per bus.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Not over encouraging reports come from parts of Kansas and Nebraska concerning the condition of the growing wheat.

The representative of The London Statist now in this country, telegraphs to that newspaper as follows: The feeling here is extremely sanguine. Trade is rapidly expanding, prices and wages are rising, real estate is being freely purchased, luxury outlays are greater resulting in increased home consumption, and likely to bring diminution in exports of manufactures and increased imports. Even reckoning on this the trade balance is likely to remain greatly in favor of the states.

The gold reserve has again reached the $222,000,000 mark and may remain there some time.

Liverpool cables report larger offerings of Russian wheat. Recent advices from Roumania indicate some damage to winter wheat on account of severe weather. The reports from Austria-Hungary are more favorable.

At one of the last sittings of the Prussian diet recently a number of conservative members urged the minister of commerce to take steps by every use of his power to prevent the issue of foreign loans in Germany.

Gross earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul system for the third week in March were $695,303, an increase of $204,410.

Trade reports continue very encouraging in all lines. Iron is firm. Wool requires some concessions to meet purchasers. Sales are as large as in 1892.

The New York Post says: The increase of $104,549 in the Northwestern's gross earnings for February attracted some attention, as all the February returns have done, on account of the exceedingly bad traffic weather during that month.

The average imports of wheat and flour into Europe have been for five months about 26,000,000 bush. or about 312,000,000 bush for twelve months.

PLOWS, HARROWS AND SEEDERS .....AT..... JAMES HANSON'S, SYLVANIA, WIS.

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH. 2920 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. ... CURE CONSTIPATION. ... Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 320

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

NO MORE TRUSSES FOR ME.

Rupture Cured IN 30 TO 60 DAYS. No Surgical Operation. No Severe Pain. No Loss of Time. No Pay until Cured. EXAMINATION FREE.

Fidelity Rupture Cure

We present herewith testimonials from people who have taken the Fidelity Rupture Cure. They come voluntarily from grateful people, mostly from your home city. The Fidelity Rupture Cure has on its file in their Main Office in New York over 12,000 testimonial of cure up to date. Everyone taking the cure on the basis of "No Cure—No Pay." The difference between the Fidelity Rupture Cure and all other so-called cures is the difference between a treatment that makes a cure and one that does not.

For further information address all letters to the

Fidelity Rupture Cure Office, RACINE, WIS. Office DR. G. McNITT, 710 Main St.

Racine, Wis., May 7, 1897. I took six treatments, one each week for six weeks, curing my rupture. I took my truss off soon after and have had no signs of rupture since and I feel as well as ever. I have the utmost confidence in the Fidelity Rupture Cure. J. N. Stoffel, 1232 N. Erie Street.

Pimples, Blackheads, Bad Blood, Complexion Positively cured and by..... ..Compound Sulphur Tablets.. 25 doses—25 cents. The 20th Century Company, 687 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sale and Feed Stable DR. P. L. SIMMONS, ...VETERINARY SURGEON... Horses sold on commission. Farmers patronage solicited. Calls attended night or day Tel. 367. Cor. 3rd and Wisconsin St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. When properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c at grocers.

Grain-O Brings Relief

to the coffee drinker. Coffee drinking is a habit that is universally indulged in and almost as universally injurious. Have you tried Grain-O? It is almost like coffee but the effects are just the opposite. Coffee upsets the stomach, ruins the digestion, effects the heart and disturbs the whole nervous system. Grain-O tones up the stomach, aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. 15 and 25c per package.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS This starts a man in the Mail Order Business day or evening at home. No peddling. You can make $25 per week. Either Sex. Address M. Young, 363 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place, PHILADA., PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

FOR SALE—TEN ROOM HOUSE, GOOD well, cistern, city water, ninety-foot lot, fine shade and fruit. Address P. O. Box 143. mch30t

WE WILL PAY A SALARY OF $15 PER week and expenses for a man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in the country. Only good hustlers wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, Eureka Mfg. Co., 502 Mo. Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

$30 PER MONTH SALARY—FIFTY ENergetic ladies and gentlemen wanted to canavss. Above salary guaranteed. Call or address Miss M. A. Tanner, Campbellsport, Wis. june23lyr

AUCTION SALE—ON MARCH 21, 1899, I will sell at public auction on the old "Putnam Farm" two miles west of Union Grove or one mile east of Kansasville all of my stock, machinery, produce, and household goods. A. A. Greene, proprietor, E. R. Wilson, Auctioneer.

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLVI. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1899.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 43

STREET RAILWAY SALE CONFIRMED

Mathew Slush Says He and His Associates Have Bought the Line.

OR THE LARGEST INTERESTS

All Common Stock, 90 Per Cent. of Bonds and Preferred Stock.

CLOSED THE DEAL TODAY

Includes the Case, Miller, Hathaway and Other Interests--Not Bought For Milwaukee Street Railway Company--Some of the Stockholders May be in the Deal--The Belle City May be Operated in Connection With the Milwaukee and M. R. & K. Lines--$75,000 Will be Expended in Improvements.

From Daily of March 23, 1899.

It can be authoritatively stated today that Mathew Slush, president of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric Railway company, and his associates, have practically purchased the Belle City Electric Railway plant. The deal was completed this morning and Mr. Slush has paid to every interest bought, in cash.

This morning a Journal reporter met Mr. Slush at the Hotel Racine and interviewed him in regard to the long talked of transaction and he admitted that he and others had purchased the road.

In answer to questions he said: "Myself and associates have practically acquited 90 per cent of the bonds, all of the common stock and about 90 per cent of the preferred stock of the Belle City Electric Railway of this city. This purchase includes all of the interests of Jackson I. Case and his family; the interests of Frank J. Miller, Joseph Miller, Charles Hathaway and several others."

Mr. Slush was asked if the line was purchased for the Milwaukee Street Railway and Electric Light company and he said: "Most emphatically no."

"Are any of the men interested in the Milwaukee Street Railway company interested in the deal?" asked the reporter. Mr. Slush answered: "I am inclined to think that they are. I do not know who all of the stockholders of the Milwaukee company are. There are a great many of them and of course some of them may be interested in this purchase."

"Will the Milwaukee Electric company operate the road the same as the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha line is being operated," queried the reporter. Mr. Slush replied: "That would be very natural as the operating of those properties together can give a better service to the public and save a great deal of friction and annoyance that occurs in the operation of the properties separately and also a great saving to the companies as well. But this will all depend upon what arrangements can be made with the directors and management of the two different companies."

Mr. Slush was asked what improvements he intended to make and he said: "We have already made estimates for $75,000 that will have to be expended on the property this year at least. This will consist of the overhead work in all being reconstructed: a good deal of new track will have to be rebuilt: new rails put in: new motors and new trucks under most of the cars now in service and some new cars added to the present equipment. The capacity of the present power plant, generators and engines, will be doubled, so as to have as complete and perfect a system of electric railway as it is possible to give in a city the size of Racine."

"Mr. Slush, with this outlay will it be necessary to increase the bonded indebtedness of the road," asked the scribe, to which the gentleman answered: "No, I think not. There are several ways that this may be overcome. Bondholders could defer their interest by turning their coupons into the treasurer for a few years and with an assessment of 25 per cent a share on stock, it could be done, as the stock is all held by the same people and they realize the condition of the road at present and have already shown a willingness to do something of this kind for the improvement of the property. I do not look for any trouble on this line in the way of financing for the improvement. One of the bad features about the street railway business is that everything has got to be torn up and thrown away every ten years, so as to keep up with the improvements and changes in machinery, etc."

In regard to the price paid for the road, Mr. Slush declined to be interviewed, stating that it was private, as he dealt with every stockholder and bondholder individually, although he had an option on the controlling interest. With reference to a through line, Mr. Slush said that the time was not very far off when a person could board a car in Racine and ride to the center of the city of Chicago. He believed that the road would be double tracked and that the intervening country would be built up and thickly populated in fact, make the entire country between Milwaukee & Chicago practically one city and that it would be a great thing for Racine. Mr. Slush said that he desired to say that the service given by the Belle City electric line had been excellent for a city the size of Racine and that the management deserved great credit when the patronage and size of the city was taken into consideration. He said that the road would continue to be known as the Belle City Electric line, but as regard to the present officers continuing, he could not say.

It is learned from another source that Mr. Slush and Mr. Bishop recently purchased all of the small stock of the M. R. & K. electric road and that the road has been consolidated with the Milwaukee interests and that Messrs. Slush and Bishop have large blocks of stock in the railway systems between Milwaukee and Waukesha and Milwaukee and Kenosha, which is considered the longest electric railway system in the United States.

Mr. Beggs, of the Milwaukee Railway & Light company, is quoted as having said:

"The final change of ownership of the Belle City line bears out that statement we have made right along that the Milwaukee Railway & Light Co. is in no way whatever interested in the transfer. It is very likely that the Belle City line will be operated the same as the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha line now is—by the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. We may operate the line for the owners and shall be able to give a more systematic and a better service."

In reply to the question whether there would ultimately be an exchange of stock of the Milwaukee Street Railway company to the new owners of the Belle City line, and the transfer quietly made in this way, Mr. Beggs said he did not believe the company would have stock for any such purpose.

BURLINGTON POSTMASTER.

Congressmen Cooper Has Recommended Theodore Reil for Postmaster at Burlington.

From Daily of March 23, 1899.

According to dispatches from Washington Theodore Reil will be the next postmaster at Burlington. Congressman Cooper filed the recommendation yesterday. The announcement will be no surprise to the people of Racine and Burlington, it having been known for months that Mr. Reil was to receive the appointment. The office is worth about $1,500 a year. The term of the present postmaster does not expire until next fall. There was practically no other candidate for the place. Mr. Reil was endorsed by the leading citizens of Burlington and also old soldiers who were unanimous for him. Mr. Reil is a veteran of the late war, having been a member of the Twenty-second regiment and served three years. In Grand Army circles he is prominent and is a leading merchant of Burlington. He has also been prominent in county and state politics for years, and was always an ardent supporter of Mr. Cooper.

THAT BICYCLE BILL.

Which is Obnoxious to the Wheelmen Throughout the State—May be Killed.

Reports from Madison indicate that the bicycle bill, whereby wheelmen would be crowded off the country roads, if it passed, will be killed on the ground that it would be unconstitutional. Although it passed, it was yesterday called back from the senate and came up for consideration by the assembly. The vote to bring the bill back was 57 to 30. Mr. Sturdevant in moving to reconsider said:

"Since this bill was called to my attention yesterday, I have discovered what I consider a serious defect in it. I have called the matter to the attention of the assistant attorney general. He is now engaged in the examination of the measure. The members will observe that this measure is very sweeping in its character. It provides that all teams, all vehicles othere than bicycles shall have right of way over bicycles. I understand that this bill originated in a personal experience, for the gentleman behind me (Mr. Dodge) I understand has a team that he likes to drive along the road and not be bothered by cyclists."

Mr. Williams said: "I speak in behalf of a large class of law-abiding citizens when I favor the reconsideration of this bill. If we can pass a law excluding all wheelmen from the road we can also discriminate against other classes of users of the roads. I do not believe that wheelmen are less entitled to fair treatment than are the farmers or any other class, and I have seen a farmer driving a wagon compel three ladies riding wheels to get off the road."

In the session of the senate the thousands of wheelmen throughout the state who are strongly opposed to the Guth bicycle bill made their opinions known. Large petitions were received protesting against the passage of the bill.

Detroit Free Press: "Aren't the autumn leaves beautiful, Aunt Priscilla?"

"No, I hate them: they bring spiders in the house."

LEGISLATURE TO ADJOURN MAY 10

Joint Resolution to That Effect to be Introduced.

SOLUTION OF PASS PROBLEM

Conference Committee at Work to Bring About Early Settlement.

GUTH'S BICYCLE BILL KILLED

No Discrimination in Favor of Vehicles to be Shown—No Two-Cent Fares and Interchangeable Milage Books at That Rate—Corrupt Practice Act Passed Two Years Ago to be Reported for Passage.

MADISON, Wis., March 23.—Senator Lamoreux will introduce a joint resolution, probably at today's session, fixing May 10 as the date for adjournment. This will mean that all business will be completed May 7, as three days must elapse between the passage of the last bill, and final adjournment to give the governor an opportunity to act on all bills.

THE ANTI-PASS PROBLEM.

Steps toward a solution of the anti-pass problem were taken by both houses of the legislature yesterday and a settlement of the mooted question is looked for early next week. Conference committees to wrestle with the forfeiture of office clause in the joint resolution for a constitutional amendment have been appointed by both houses. This committee consists of Senators Lamoreux, Roehr and Whitehead, and Assemblymen Orton, Sturdevant and Rusk. It is probable that this committee met today. Atty. Gen. Hicks and Asst. Atty. Gen. Buell have been busy all afternoon looking up anti-pass law, many requests for information as to the legal phases of the question having been made.

CALLED BACK BY MR. HALL.

The anti-pass bill was on the assembly calendar for concurrence yesterday morning, but at Mr. Hall's request action was deferred till today. Several amendments to the bill have been drawn and were offered by Mr. Hall today. Some of these amendments were drawn by the attorney general and it is his belief that they will materially strengthen the bill. It appears that the railroad committee's attention at the last moment was called to the fact that the bill was very defective and if passed without change would be of no use. This is the reason why Mr. Hall asked that action be deferred until today.

PUT ON RECORD IN THE SENATE.

At its forenoon session the senate carried out the program agreed on in the Republican senatorial caucus Monday night, and refused to concur in the assembly amendment by which the forfeiture of office clause was inserted in the bill. There was a failure to stick to the program in one particular, however, and it caused not a little consternation among the senators. It had been agreed that there should be no roll call on the question of refusing to accept the assembly amendment, but before the senators knew what was happening, Lieut. Gov. Stone, who was in the chair, ordered a roll call, and then there was no retreat. Nobody wanted to make a speech, the caucus having agreed there should be no talking, and the roll was called. The Republican senators did not act as a unit according to the agreement, and eight of them voted against refusing to accept the forfeiture clause. The question was on standing by the senate railroads committee and refusing to concur in the forfeiture amendment of the assembly.

This action of the senate was at once messaged over to the assembly.

ASSEMBLY STANDS FOR FORFEITURE OF OFFICE CLAUSE.

The senate message on the anti-pass resolution was read just before the assembly adjourned. Judge Orton moved that the assembly adhere to its amendment. This motion was carried without a dissenting vote. Judge Orton then moved that a committee on conference be appointed. Col Rusk thought it would it would be better to await a request from the senate before appointing such committee, but the speaker held that it was proper to appoint a committee at this time. Speaker Ray announced the appointment of Messrs. Orton, Rusk and Sturdevant as members of the conference committee on the part of the assembly.

GUTH BICYCLE BILL KILLED.

There were only eighteen bills on the assembly calendar yesterday, but many of them were important and nearly every one caused debate. Not including the action on the pass question the important work of the assembly yesterday may be summarized as follows:

Deferring action on the True marriage license bill till today.

The laying on the table of the Dodge bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within a mile of the Soldiers' home.

The laying over till Tuesday of the Orton bill taxing life insurance companies.

Advancing to a third reading Mr. Hall's bill to require poisons to be kept in triangular bottles.

Re-referring to the claims committee the bill for an appropriation for the Women's Christian Temperance Union home in Eau Claire.

The killing of the Guth bill providing that bicycles shall not have the same right on the highways as other vehicles.

NO TWO CENT FARES.

The committee on railroads of the assembly yesterday afternoon decided to recommend for indefinite postponement Mr. Humphrey's bill, No. 17a, to limit passenger fares on railroads to 2 cents a mile. The bill was reported at the evening session of the assembly. There is no dissent from the report. This is the bill for which many petitions have been received. Mr. Humphrey appeared before the committee yesterday afternoon and made a final argument for the bill. The same committee also decided to report for indefinite postponement Mr. Olson's bill, No. 22la, to compel railroad companies to sell interchangeable 1,000 mileage books at the rate of 2 cents. Mr. Olson made a short speech for the bill yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sturdevant appeared for his bill, No. 365a, to compel the sale of family 1,000 mileage books for $20. No action was taken on this bill.

CORRUPT PRACTICE LAW.

It is understood that the committee on privileges and elections of the assembly has practically decided to report for passage Mr. Lange's bill, No. 100a, to repeal the corrupt practices act, passed two years ago. It is probable that the report will be made today. Members of the committee maintain that the present law is worse than useless and does not accomplish the ends sought.

WISH TO ADJOURN EARLY.

Joint Resolution Introduced in Senate at Madison Fixing Date on April 14th--Laid Over Till Tuesday.

(Special to the Journal.)

MADISON, Wis., March 23.—A joint resolution was introduced in the senate fixing April 14 as the date for final adjournment. Baxter did not think that the work could be done by that time and the resolution was laid over until Tuesday, as was also the assembly resolution, requiring the committees to report all bills by April 1. Twenty-one bills were passed, among them being one providing for an extra factory inspector; amending the medical bill so as to require physicians to register; authorizing the county to pay salaries to the deputy clerk and treasurer.

The Harris bill imposing a tax of 10 cents a ton on ice shipped out of the state by non-residents was advanced to a third reading. Three bills were killed, namely: Amending the co-employe law, providing for a city charter commission and regulating the operation of slaughter and packing houses.

The assembly concurred in the bill to prohibit county and superior court judges from drawing a salary when they have any decisions that they have been holding for three months or longer. The anti-pass bill was passed with slight amendments.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Sheriff Fred Jaenke last evening removed George McCourt, who is held for the murder of John Roehl, from the Jefferson county jail to the Rock county jail at Janesville. There were many rumors afloat yesterday that a mob of farmers had organized and were coming to Jefferson to lynch McCourt. On the strength of these Sheriff Jaenke thought t wise to get McCourt out of the county. The funeral of John Roehl was held at Lodon yesterday, at which there was much talk of lynching. McCourt is held without bail to appear in circuit court next September.

Paul Genrich, an employe of Sellin's sawmill at Wausau, was decapitated by a circular saw yesterday morning. Genrich was engaged in taking away boards from the saw, when he stubbed his toe and pitched forward, his neck falling squarely upon the teeth of the saw. His head was severed from his body in a twinkling. Genrich was 20 years of age, unmarried, and a son of Fred Genrich, a prominent farmer of the town of Berlin.

Andrew Matson, son of a well-known citizen at Ashland, was found dead yesterday morning alongside the railroad track near the Northwestern shops. His head was crushed. An investigation showed that Matson boarded the Northwestern passenger train Tuesday evening to go to the shops, a mile from the depot. As the train does not stop there, it is presumed that he jumped and his head struck a post, killing him instantly. He was 18 years old.

Wisconsin pensions granted: Original—Frederick Grosskoff, Milwaukee, $12; John Koehler, Thiensville, $6; Chauncey B. Welton, Madison, $6; William Lange, Plymouth, $10. Additional—Patrick Beatty, Hixton, $8 to $12. Increase—August Traehte, Johnson Creek, $6 to $8. Reissue—Peter M. Collen, Medford, $12.

DELVING AMONG THE HOTEL RUINS

Workmen Find Many Different Articles, but No Bodies.

WATER SUBMERGES THE CELLAR

Engines Were Called to Pump the Water Out Before Digging Could be Resumed—Force of One Hundred and Fifty at Work.

NEW YORK, March 23.—One hundred and fifty men worked all night on the ruins of the Windsor hotel fire, but nothing was accomplished so far as finding bodies was concerned. There was some trouble encountered on the Forty-seventh street side of the ruins this morning. The workmen there got to the cellar, where they found water. The water filled the cellar and was rising as the men cleaned away the debris. Digging had to be stopped and the engines were brought up to pump out the water.

Articles of many different kinds continued to be unearthed. Of those some were bank books apparently of the domestics in the employ of the house. One was in the name of Margaret Quien and another in the name of Kate Dunn. A marked package of letters and books bore the name of Col. W. C. Brown and address 30 Broad street. A letter contained a card of Dr. H. R. Purdy, 149 exington avenue. A spoon was marked "I. E. F." An album with pictures contained a memorandum with the names of M. J. Cramer and Miss Kate Walsh. A bundle of letters showed the address of Geo. Beckham, Spring Lake, N. Y. Among other things found were a lady's pocketbook containing a cartridge, pencil, keys and a spoon marked "N. C. T. W." A metal box with a cover marked "I. D. L." and a metal box containing jeweled trinkets.

A number of bones and portions of a skull were recovered from the Windsor Hotel ruins this morning.

STOGIES IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Triumphant Progress Through the Nation of Pittsburg's Peculiar Product.

New York Sun: People here say that Mr. McKinley is the first president of the United States to introduce the Pittsburg stogy into the White House. He has been an admirer of the stogy for years. He acquired the habit while a member of the ways and means committee and got it from John Dalzell, Pittsburg's representative. Congressman Dalzell is never without a pocketful of stogies.

The president's friends say that it has got to be a regular thing with him to have a stogy for a companion when he is studying out the perplexities of office. Who knows but it may have been the aggressive little stogy which led him to take his stand on the Philippine question? The Pittsburg stogy is certainly aggressive. It has forced itself into channels of trade side by side with Pittsburg steel, until it is known throughout the land.

It is in the ways and means committee-room that the stogy made its greatest conquests. The members of the committee were not obliged to take to the stogy, as they could have had Havana cigars by the box merely by ringing a bell. It may be that Congressman Dalzell's colleagues at first accepted his proffered stogies not wishing to hurt the Pittsburger's feelings. It may also be that at times when they were intensely busy Dalzell slipped the stogies in on the members of the committee just to enjoy their discomfiture when they discovered the trick. It is a fact that the stogy became a part of the ways and means committee's smoking supplies. The members learned that the Havana cigar was a delightful smoke in hours of idleness when an easy chair was to be had and castles could be built in the air or possibilities of future advancement be dreamt of, but when it came to active, energetic work the stogy was the thing to give life and vim. It is said that President McKinley was among the first to discover the quality of John Dalzell's "smoking beans." One of their points is that they can be smoked and chewed at the same time. Every week a box of stogies is shipped to the White House from Pittsburg. Recently the maker adopted a special brand for the president, but it is doubtful if he enjoys their aroma more than he did the rank weeds Dalzell passed around in the committee-room of congress.

The custom adopted when President McKinley was chairman of the ways and means committee holds good today. Serene E. Payne of the Twenty-eighth congress district of New York is an admirer of the Pittsburg article. When the brain of the ways and means committee works it must have smoke: it is just as essential as air. The day has passed when each member held the article handed him up to the light and asked if it was one of Dalzell's jokes. When the committee works the air is soon filled with Pittsburg smoke, and some of the best legislation has been framed amid its surroundings and under its influence.

Speaker Reed is another lover of the Pittsburg stogy. He orders them by the thousand. When Gov. Pingree sought to beat Julius C. Burrows for the senate he should have taken to smoking stogies. His opponent did. There is apparently no use in fighting a man who can revolve a stogy in his mouth, chewing and smoking at the same time. Senator Burrows frequently passes through Pittsburg on his way from the capital to his Michigan home. Newspaper interviewers often find him engaged in burning a stogy and getting heaps of consolation out of it. Senator Stephen Mallory White of California has a warm side for the Pittsburg "rat tail." That is one name the enemies of the stogy give it. Nevertheless the shape of the stogy has not so much to do with it as it did of old, when the Conestoga drivers twisted into shape dried tobacco leaves that they had stolen while driving through Adams, York and Lancaster counties of Pennsylvania. A stogy today is a deceptive article and can be as beautifully shaped as the choicest brands of Henry Clays. The stogy can only be known by its weight.

Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama has fallen under the spell of the stogy. Gen. Joseph Wheeler stocked up well with stogies before entering on the Santiago campaign. Thomas Battle Turley, who succeeded the venerable Senator Harris from Tennessee, has acquired the habit of smoking stogies. He is a regular contributor to Pittsburg's wealth. Alston Gordon Dayton, one of West Virginia's representatives, revels in Pittsburg smoke. All the senators and congressmen from West Virginia are fond of Wheeling stogies, but these are too strong except for the most harneded tobacco burners, as they are made of the strong Kentucky leaf, which kills a beginner at ten paces. Representative Gear of Iowa, Postmaster General Smith, and a host of other prominent men have become addicted to the stogy.

Allegheny county is the home of the stogy, however. Every smoker from Andrew Carnegie down to the humblest laborer consumes them. Of the 400,000,000 stogies made in Pittsburg last year 40,000,000 were consumed at home, while New York City took 12,000,000.

KENOSHA'S LATEST.

Man With a Wife and Four Children Accused of Deceiving a Widow and Getting $200.

From Daily of March 23, 1899.

Judge Frank M. Fish, who has been holding court at Kenosha the past week, was home last night. He stated to a press representative that they had a queer case in that city at present. It is that of a man who represented himself to be single and proposed to a widow when he was married and has a wife and four children. The man in question is W. B. Van Gasbeck. He is in jail on charge of obtaining money under false pretenses of Mrs. Peter O'Hare, an attractive widow. Mrs. O'Hare says that after deceiving her the man secured $200, but he says it was $20. They went to Chicago for the purpose of being married and then they were to proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., where Gasbeck led her to believe he was engaged in business. Gasbeck came to his senses and awoke to the fact that he had a wife and children at Kenoha and he suddenly disappeared, leaving the widow to shift for herself. She returned to Kenosha. This was a year ago. She met Gasbeck, but he fixed the matter up for a time, but the widow caught on to his tricks and she commenced a suit to recover the money and Gasbeck was arrested. There are circumstances connected with the case that make it extremely doubtful if the case ever comes to trial.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

As Returned to County Treasurer Hay From Different County Towns.

Below is the list of delinquent taxes as returned from the different treasurers of the county towns to County Treasurer Hay. The city has not yet been returned:

Town of Burlington	$104.28
Town of Caledonia	183.01
Town of Dover	40.33
Town of Mt. Pleasant	254.76
Town of Norway	36.78
Town of Raymond	94.43
Town of Rochester	52.04
Town of Waterford	24.17
Town of Yorkville	51.11
Village of Burlington	80.08
Village of Union Grove	3.35
Total delinquent returned from towns	$933.28

OBITUARY.

Follows.

Richard M. Follows, a well-known resident of Bristol, Kenosha county, died Tuesday, aged 60 years. He was a veteran of the late war.

Phillips.

William Phillips, Sr., an old resident of the town of Raymond, died Monday, aged 60 years. He had been a resident of the county 30 years. A wife and two sons and three daughters survive him. The funeral took place today.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Tell you what I'll do, then. I'll take a cold biscuit and call it square."

Mrs. Ferry—"All the biscuits we have are circular."

A MURDERER'S AWFUL STORY

Confesses to Murdering His Wife and Five Children.

FAINT RECOLLECTION OF DEED

Says He Had Been Feeling Badly and His Next Remembrance Was That He Was Trying to Get Out of the Burning House.

M'PHERSON, Kan., March 23.—John Moore Hutchinson, the murderer, today made a signed statement of his horrible crime. Moore murdered his five children with a hatchet and knife, and then burned the house over their heads. He and his wife quarrelled and he claims that they were about to separate. In a statement Moore says: "I had been feeling pretty bad for the past two or three days. The children were all in bed and asleep. I turned the lamp down and went to bed. I had one of my worst spells and my head hurt me awfully and everything seemed floating before me and the next thing I remember after this was that I was trying to get out of the house. I have a recollection of going through a struggle like a dream that I half remember. All the recollection that I have about this is that I would rather see my children dead than leave them in the hands of my wife's people. It was like a dream to me that I had done something to the children, but I do not recollect using a knife or hatchet. I loved my children and I lived for them."

H. S. DURAND'S WILL.

Filed at Chicago--Left About $120,000 to His Heirs--Only a Few Minor Bequests.

From Daily of March 23, 1899.

The will of the H. S. Durand, a pioneer of Racine, who died at Chicago and whose remains were buried at Mound cemetery last week, has been filed for probate in the court at Chicago. The estate is estimated to amount to $120,000. With the exception of a few minor bequests the entire estate by the provisions of the testament, is to be divided between the surviving heirs of the testator, who are Mrs. Eliza B. Durand, his widow, and his three daughters, Miss Frances E. Durand, Mrs. Alida L. White and Mrs. Helene S. Hall.

DEADLY WORK OF KEROSENE.

Mother and Two Children Fatally Burned and Charred by Its Reckless Use.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., March 23.—Mrs. Frank Wilsick of Oliver, used kerosene in kindling a fire today. As a result she and her two little children were fatally burned. When she was pouring the oil in the stove she was holding a babe in her arms and another child stood near. Suddenly there was an explosion and the flames shot out and enveloped them all. Their clothing was burned off and their bodies fearfully charred.

RIVALRY IN LAKE TRADE.

Carnegie Steel Co. and Others Endeavoring to Buy All Available Steamers For Ore Carrying Trade.

CLEVELAND, March 23.—The Marine Review says for days past all manner of reports have been circulated regarding the efforts of the Federal Steel Co., American Steel and Wire Co., and Carnegie Steel Co., to purchase modern steel vessels for the ore trade. The struggle for supremacy between these large concerns will certainly bring about a further concentration of the lake interests and an important announcement in this regard is the sale of two steel steamers, the Pennsylvania and Texas, building at the works of the Cleveland Ship Building Co., for A. P. Wolvin and others. The ownership of these vessels has been transferred to the officers of the Pickands, Mather Co., Cleveland, but whether for the Federal Steel Co., or other interests rpresented in that office is not definitely known as yet. These vessels were probably not sold for less than $275,000 each. It is also more than probable that within the next few days the announcement will be made of the sale to the Federal Steel Co., of five other steel steamers of the Wolvin fleet which are known as the Zenith Transit Company ships with a combined value of probably a million and a quarter of dollars.

The American Steel and Wire Co. have been negotiating for some time past for steel vessels to be added to the fleet which they have secured in absorbing the Cleveland Rolling Mill Co., and it has been said that the Carnegie Co. are bidding against the Federal Steel Co. for the Wolvin fleet, but there is nothing official about this latter report.

ORTON OF ASSEMBLY.

A Darlington Man Whe Works on Bills Till Midnight.

"BURNETT'S" WEEKLY LETTER.

Increasing an Insurance Company's Tax $190,000 a Year—Lawmakers Watching Electric Tricks on the Campus—New Hitch in Anti-Pass Crusade—Possible Compromise on Harvey School Plan—Music for Insane.

Madison, March 21.—The man who does the most talking on the floor of the assembly is Judge P. A. Orton of Darlington, a thick-set lawmaker of 61, with round, smooth, plump face and lots of white hair. As a rule, talkers run themselves out, but Judge Orton has the brains to sustain his leadership, for Wheeler, chairman of the judiciary, is a much younger lawyer; and McGrath of Green Bay is not legal-trained; and Hall has too many unpopular irons in the fire, and Colonel Rusk is too outspoken to dispute the title with the Lafayette county man.

Judge Orton is a fine type of the rural magnate. Darlington's population is 2,500. Had he gone to Milwaukee, instead of Darlington, with its 400 people, when the panic of 1857 threw him out of engineering, for which he had been educated at Madison university in Hamilton, N. Y., he would today be a partner of General Winkler or otherwise been at the top.

He lives in a great, big, comfortable hip-roofed house, on the main street, his home since '64, two years after he was married.

He is president of banks in Darlington and Benton, administers estates and gives advice in a fatherly way to young women who want to get ahead in the world and young men who want to become great. The judge has a jolly, kindly face, with suggestions of ripe pippins in it and the children walk by his side without fear, and when he passes away he will have a funeral so long that the rear carriages can't get inside the cemetery gate.

A Lawmaking Leader at Work.

The judge is a power on his feet. He has dignity but tempered with quiet humor. He is a hard worker on pending legislation. This is something new for us in Madison.

Ambitious congressmen in Washington burn midnight oil, but for an assemblyman to work until the small hours on his file of bills and pour over Hanborn and Berryman's statutes as if he were bringing a case for trial, is almost unprecedented.

The result is that he is prepared, and I do not know of a man of recent years who has so smashed bill after bill that had the recommendation of committee behind it, and whose passage seemed inevitable.

The judge's standpoint is that of a lawyer's, and this standpoint is not always right. He is an advocate, and advocates are sometimes too much bent on results. When the session opened with a senatorial fight the Judge indorsed the plan for a ballot on the quiet. It was his first speech. He pleaded the analogy of the Australian ballot. He intimated that because the voter is turned into a solitary booth to decide on his ballot with no one but the Almighty to know about it, that therefore a lot of Milwaukee assemblymen should be allowed to come to Madison and do the dark lantern act with a United States senatorship. Of course the analogy was as porous as limestone.

Reporters Didn't Do Him.

Well, the newspaper men said, "He's smart but specious. He looks as innocent as a yearling, but he has talked to county seat juries for years. In short, he's an advocate and wants the legislon his way—any way to get it."

But while Judge Orton in the flurry and newness of the moment had advanced a contention that he would reject in calmer moments, he began to gain strength steadily. He has made mistakes. He found himself wrong on the child adoption bill, and manfully got up and withdrew the bill. He is restless on the subject of higher education, and disposed to be suspicious and provincial in spots, but he will mature. He is certainly a valuable legal advisor to the whole body.

Judge Orton was a Democrat until Garfield's time. He has been a candidate for congress and for circuit judge and attorney general. He was born in New York state, and as a boy from 13 to 19, lived in Beloit, doing some studying there. Major Bundy and Horace White were fellow-students. He later took a full engineering course at Hamilton, but coming back to Wisconsin, the panic had stopped railroading and he studied law with the father of Mayor Rose of Milwaukee. The judge's partner, Osborn, has served in the assembly and the latter's sister is Mrs. Orton. This lady is well-known as a charming hostess and leader in women's club work, and a daughter, Miss Susie, does the parents proud, having graduated at Rockford and about finishing her third year in medical studies in Chicago. The son, Robert, is in the Darlington bank.

Taxing His Own Insurance Company.

These straws of culture show that Judge Orton has no dark designs on the university. He wants the annual appropriation of $288,000 made specific, the amount named, instead of the present percentage plan.

An innovation dearer to him, however, is the forcing the life insurance companies to pay larger taxes. His bill will raise the tax on the Northwestern Mutual from $24,000 to $215,000 annually. The amusing part is that he is insured in the company for $16,000 himself and has been its agent (in person or through his bank) since 1862 and is writing policies every month. As a rule giant tax reformers of this sort are easily discouraged by corporations, but it is said the doughty judge has made but one political speech of late years. That was when he told a town hall full of farmers that if they sent him to the legislature he would make this company, with a valuation equal to all the city of Milwaukee's, pay its taxes. And he is making the fight of his life, so he can go back and ask them if he has kept his pledge.

The "Free Pass" Dies Hard.

Both branches have passed an anti-pass constitutional amendment. All sorts of conferring, however, will be necessary to lash it into shape to make it mutually agreeable. As for the bill which is designed to stop the issue of passes until the amendment goes into effect, the assembly railroad committee actually throttled it the other day—a majority reporting against any such bill. This majority was made up of members who live a long ways off, and they had no reason to give for opposition. Of course the real reason was that they objected to surrender their passes. The issue will no doubt be kicked about until the end of the session, when the party leaders will have a conference in Madison and remind the solons of the party pledge and order legislation to meet the same.

Lawmakers Watch Electric Wonders.

At nearly every session it is the custom to take the legislature in carriages to visit the university. This year there was the usual inspection in all departments of the university. A number of professors are sandwiched in to inform and interest the legislators, and for this delicate work the pure scholastics are side-tracked and matter-of-fact professors like Henry of the farm school, Alderman Schlicter, Professor Olson of the Scandanavian department, and Storm Bull are utilized. The agricultural school and the engineering rooms interest the visitors most, some of whom have never seen a college before.

In a darkened room a professor in physics, who is a natural wizard, performed experiments for the solons and exhibited the kinetoscope, that marvelous machine which reflects action and motion. One of the most popular views he threw on the screen was a skirt-dance. In the electrical room a crowd watched balls and cylinders on a flat table. They whirled with a rapidity of thousands of revolutions a minute with absolutely no power in sight. It seemed like magic. The table was four inches thick, but underneath this was combined magnetism and electric current, and in response the balls whirled like mad.

A machine that always impresses visitors is in the mechanical engineering rooms. It is designed to show the need of accuracy in fitting the parts of machinery. Two great steel surface plates are pressed together and the line of junction held to the light. It appears as one unbroken piece, so perfect is the joining. Then a human hair is laid between the plates. Notwithstanding the enormous weight, the hair keeps the plates apart, and a thin line of light shows the gap of separation. That hair was not more than two or three-thousandths of an inch thick; but it was matter, and science knows that matter is indestructible.

Blind Musicians Delight the Insane.

I took an evening at the Mendota asylum the other night, the occasion being a concert by the orchestra from the blind asylum at Janesville. It was a company of fifteen, including a blind girl, Anna Bradt of Oshkosh, who sang better than many a church soloist under pay. The boys sat on the platform of the new hall, which was crowded with 450 people, inmates, attendants and visitors. The patients were as quiet as any church congregation. Sometimes there is a "fit" or frenzy to break the good order, but there was none that night. It is the rule to have the exercises cheerful. Tragic acting or passionate, pathetic music too long drawn out excites the patients. They enjoyed the music wonderfully, laughed heartily at the funny songs and applauded everything.

The blind boys are not all blind. Very few people are "stone blind." Most can tell day from night. Some can see objects near their feet or in a certain line of vision. One of the boys while playing an instrumental solo got too near the footlights and stepped off. We all expected a catastrophe. But he knew what was happening, put his foot out and was soon climing back to the stage as lively as a boy who could see.

One of the Janesville musicians participated. He was a tall boy with a fine face, of Whitewater, a son of whom any one might feel proud. A pretty girl from the western part of the state captured the young fellow and went floating about the hall on his shoulder as proud as a sprig of royalty, while everybody marvelled.

Sang Love Songs.

The music by the orchestra was unquestionably very good. The boys have a good deal of time to practice together. They sang and the love songs that told of "Nelly's blue eyes," and all that sort of thing were especially sad, because they themselves can never know the beauty that lies in woman's eyes. In fact, at these blind schools love matters are kept in the background, the theory being that it is better if the matrimonial fever never strikes these unfortunates. This is not so much through dread of heredity, for there is very little descent of the affliction, but blind women are helpless as mothers, and the problem of a livelihood for the blind is a difficult one at best.

The musicians made a tour of the state institutions, accompanied by Superintendent and Mrs. Bliss, who are kindness itself, and their music teacher, an Ohio girl, who has been at the institution for a dozen years.

Proposed Change in Harvey's Plan.

There is no denying that Superintendent Harvey's school reform plan does not move forward as he expected. It was a radical departure, and new things always move slowly. The papers over the state have opposed it, many of them not understanding it. Some of them still think Harvey is himself to appoint all county superintendents. There is a dread of surrendering any of the "powers of the people," which is a good thing to be on guard against. Somehow a lot of people seem to think that to have some of the best educators in the state appoint these superintendents, instead of having them "win out" themselves at a caucus and be voted for at the polls, is an encroachment of trusts, Pierpont Morgans and organized wealth on the rights of the dear people. It is nonsense, but public sentiment is a hard prick to kick against, so Superintendent Harvey will have to try another tack for the present. If in two, or even four years he betters the country schools, it will be a great life work, and entitle him to a marble shaft as high as the Park hotel.

I understand that the bill may be amended to continue an elective superintendency, but to throw the election into the spring, apart from the partisan disturbances of fall politics, and especially to recast the districts to conform to the plan of the Harvey bill.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

Waiting.

With rosy flushing ear, and cheeks that wear
The soft aeroval hues that garment her,
She waits; nor doth one slender gold beam stir,
Of all the floating sunshine of her hair.
One sigh's waft vex the tense and listening air,
One bosom's heaves the tender hopes aver
That parts the lips where late her arch smiles were,
Where they will break anon. Hark! On the stir,
She hears, e'en now she hears—thrice-tranced thereby—
The whisper of light feet that come anear,
And nearer; and the spirit of a sigh
Hovers, the while her hope becomes a fear,
And yet fulfillment lingers—nigh, so nigh—
Nor may she breathe till all her bliss is here!

—F. Whitmore in the January Atlantic.

UNKNOWN PRIMA DONNA.

There is—or there used to be—in a squalid little street in the neighborhood of the British Museum an eating house whose principal recommendation in the eyes of its patrons was a three course dinner for 12 cents.

It boasted a "first-class room," and this was interesting on account of the people to be seen in it.

On a certain January afternoon, however, the room contained but two customers. They were a girl and a young man—strangers to each other. Both ordered and ate their dinner furtively, and both seemed to be ashamed of being there.

"Will you be offended if I speak to you? I fancy we are in the same profession."

"In the same boat, at any rate," she said, with a little rueful laugh. "What makes you think so?"

"You look musical. Aren't you?"

"I sing," she said. "And you?"

"I imagine I compose."

"Have you done any good?" inquired the girl, after a slight pause.

"Not yet. I only hope. Have you an engagement anywhere?"

"Not now; I'm trying for one."

"It's an uphill life!" observed the oung man, with a sigh.

"Hateful!" agreed the girl; and there was silence again.

When they had paid their 12 cents they left, but stood at the door together.

She held out her hand to him and wished him good-by.

"Good-by," replied he. "O, one moment! Will you tell me your name?"

"Alma Brettan. And yours?"

"Mine is Theodore Farr."

* * * * *

"Any good fortune yet?"

"No. Promises—only promises—and they mean so little!" she replied, disconsolately.

They had met at dinner again; they now met there daily. It had become their habit—the custom of these two waifs in professional London—and each found delight in the other's company.

"I have brought you back the score of 'Francesca,'" she said. "I think I almost know it by heart."

"You like it?"

"It is really a masterpiece!"

"And yet no manager will look at it," he said, bitterly.

"Wait! Be patient!"

"I am worn out with waiting. Bah! talk of yourself. No chance of an engagement still, you say?"

"None."

The next afternoon she did not see him at the eating-house and she wondered why. It was because he was ill. When he recovered and was able to leave the house, a pitiable object, with his pale face and hollow cheeks, the first thing he did was to wend his way to the shabby table d'hote, and now it was his turn to wonder, for his fellow-bohemian was not there.

And winter stole into spring, and spring into summer, but still he did not see her, and at last he grew to realize that they would not meet again.

* * * * *

It was an Easter morning, seven years later, as she came out of one of the great railway stations into the streets of Paris, tired and travel-stained.

The company with which she had been touring the French provinces had disbanded and she had arrived in the capital poor and friendless, in search of a new engagement.

She entered an unpretentious restaurant close by, and, while her morning meal was being prepared, amused herself by glancing at a newspaper.

"M. Theo. Farr!" The name leaped out of the page and struck her eyes. Theo Farr in Paris—in print! Another moment showed her that "Francesca," a new opera, by an unknown composer, was to be produced as a venture three nights hence.

Her capital was considerably under $25. She would go to him and beg of him, for the old time's sake, the favor of a small part.

She swallowed her meal in ten minutes and made her way excitedly to the stage door.

"M. Theo Farr," the doorkeeper informed her, "was lodging in the Rue Tronchet."

In a few minutes a cab landed her at the door.

"M. Farr! Is he in?" she asked, excitedly.

He was smoking in an armchair by the window, and sprang up with an exclamation of amazement.

"You? Is it possible? O, how glad I am!"

"Tell me all!" she cried, when she explained her errand. "Tell me all! You are a rich man?"

"O, no, no—a poor one! I teach and write songs—but I've the chance of fame at last. The work is being put on as a stop-gap, so to speak, but if it succeeds—" He caught his breath. If it succeeded he was "made."

Time flew, and while they were discussing the possibility of his securing hen a small part at so late a date the door was opened violently and a stout gentleman burst in upon them with a perspiring face.

Theo paled at the sight. Instinctively he knew the manager had brought bad news.

"Your prima donna has the influenza, and 'Francesca' cannot be produced. That is all."

The young man stood motionless. At a blow his world had crashed in ruins about him. The next instant Alma spoke.

"Will you trust 'Francesca's' music to me?"

Both men started as if they had been shot—Theo with hope, the manager in expostulation.

"You?" echoed the latter. "Who are you?"

"I am nobody," she said calmly, "but, if you are willing, I may be some one yet."

"But—but you are mad. You could not study the score by Thursday night."

The familiar music was lying on a chair. She saw it, snatched at it, and thrust it into Theo's hand.

"Play the accompaniment to the 'Invocation,'" she said. "I am going to sing it."

She began quietly. She realized as the first bars left her lips that she was singing for the crown of her ambition; more than all, she knew that she was singing for the salvation of the man she loved. He knew it, too, as their eyes met.

The manager's eyebrows lifted, and his hand shook a little as he turned the page.

"For him I love—for him whom I adore." Her voice rose, flooding the room, and when it died with the last chord the manager caught her by both hands.

"Mademoiselle," he said gravely, "I shall have the honor to submit a contract to you this afternoon. Your friend should be grateful to you."

But Theo said nothing. Only his face spoke—and it was eloquent enough.

Everybody knows what happened. When the curtain fell on the last act of "Francesca" the audience rose to their feet and called for the composer with cheers that rang through the house.

He stood bowing amid the deafening plaudits, waiting for the frenzy to subside. But that was not to be yet. The prima donna must be recalled, and Theo led her on once more, and they stood there together while Paris screamed itself hoarse.

Do you ask the sequel? It was a wedding party at a gay Parisian hotel. The bridegroom rises to return thanks, and says it is an appropriate thing that his wife and he should breakfast in a restaurant today, because "it was in a certain restaurant * * * seven years ago * * * not quite so fashionable a restaurant, perhaps," etc. And the bride laughs merrily, while the people wonder why.—London News.

"The Recessional."

The composition of the magnificent poem, "The Recessional," was, according to the report of an interviewer, an exceedingly difficult task. Rudyard Kipling, who is apparently less difficult to entrap than formerly, and also more communicative, said he had promised to write a poem on the jubilee for the Times, and when it was due all his efforts dissatisfied him. The Times kept writing for it, and at last sent telegrams. "So I shut myself in a room, with a determination to stay there until I had written a jubilee poem. Sitting down with all my previous attempts before me, I searched through those dozen of sketches till at last I found just one line I liked. That was 'Lest we forget.' Round these words 'The Recessional' was written." The revelation of this fact destroys the theory that, as a general rule, a work of genius is the inspiration of a moment. On the contrary, some of the greatest masterpieces have been produced only after labored thought and with despair looking through the window.

Fear Worse Than Disease.

The fear of yellow fever among the people has almost entirely obscured the danger from diphtheria, tuberculosis and typhoid fever and other infectious diseases which confront us at all times and during all seasons. The danger from a case of diphtheria in New York at any season of the year is far greater than the danger from a case of yellow fever in the same place; still, persons who would shun a street where a case of yellow fever existed would deliberately enter the apartment of a person suffering from diphtheria. A serious outbreak of typhoid fever creates but little consternation and the presence in our midst of innumerable cases of tuberculosis, a disease which is responsible for an incredible number of deaths, is looked upon with indifference by the public, says the North American Review. The misconception in regard to the danger from this class of diseases often renders the efforts of health officials ineffectual.

German Imagination.

A great effort to be truly American was made by one German toymaker this season, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. He made a railway station and painted its two Gothic towers pale green and pale blue respectively; then he fitted up one tower as a "waiting room" and the other as the station master's office. The names of these departments were printed in English over the door of each. The arch, which joined the two towers, and beneath which passengers had to pass to buy tickets before rushing out on the tracks beyond, bore a clock, flanked by the German coat-of-arms. Above this, in big black letters, "Central Station, Bahnhof," is printed, and from the flagstaff floats a Swiss flag. But the funniest feature is the "waiting room." It is furnished with small round tables, on each of which is a glass of beer. Shades of American lunch-counter pies and sandwiches!

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

HE WAS FAMILIAR WITH THE ACTIONS OF CYCLONES.

He Did Not Think the Man Who Had Never Had the Experience Should Question His Statements.

The talk had been about cyclones and the awful damage done by them and the man with the red whiskers who had been reading a magazine finally looked up and said:

"Gentlemen, I passed through a cyclone experience in Oklahoma three years ago, and I don't think the newspapers exaggerate at all."

"Was it awful?" asked one of the group.

"Awful beyond description, sir. I never think of it without a shudder."

"What was your personal experience?"

"Well, sir, I owned an acre of grass land and was mowing it. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and I was hard at work. I saw the clouds coming up, but apprehended no danger. All of a sudden there was a sound of a thousand empty wagons rolling over cobble-stone streets, and then the cyclone burst. I was fair in its path."

"Did you drop down and clutch a bush or stump or anything?"

"No, sir. It came too quick for that. It was on me like a tiger's spring. I was picked up as if by mighty hands and sent flying through the air. For a time I must have lost consciousness."

"But you were finally dashed to earth, of course, and it's a wonder you escaped with your life," observed the questioner.

"I don't know how I reached terra firma," sighed the story-teller, "and I can't give a guess as to how long I was flying through space. I was unhurt, however. In addition to that, I had my scythe in my hands."

"By George, but that was wonderful!"

"And I was 200 miles due west of where I started from."

"You don't say!"

"And I was in another man's meadow, and I had cut half an acre of grass," continued the story-teller.

"Is it possible?"

"It is; and, do you know, the owner of that land was such a mean old cuss that I had to sue him for my labor, and even when I got a verdict he went into bankruptcy and beat me out of it?"

"But you don't pretend to say—" began the man with the white eyebrows, after a long pause, but the other interrupted him with:

"It was a cyclone. I passed through it. I have given you my experience. If you doubt my veracity it will perhaps be as well not to say anything more about it."

"But how could you be cutting grass 200 miles away?"

"Did you ever pass through a cyclone?"

"No."

"Then wait until you have. You will then see how it was possible for a woman in our town to have been blown over into Missouri and set down in a house where there were seven children who called her 'ma' as soon as she landed!"—John Brisben Walker.

Corks and Caution.

There is a lad in a certain Scottish town who is noted for his shrewdness. The other day he was sent by his father to a neighboring public house with the following order:

"Please send to our house ten dozen of ale."

Now it so happens that one of the publican's faults is a propensity to poke his nose into other people's business, and so, when he had read the order, he could not help ejaculating:

"Guid gracious, laddie, and whatever is yer father gaun tae dae wi' sae muckle ale?"

For a moment Johnnie was puzzled, knowing that his father wouldn't like him to exactly tell the truth. Then an idea occurred to him, and he quietly replied:

"I'm no verra sure, but I think he's gaun tae mak' a cork frame, and he'll need the corks."

Franklin's Famous Toast.

Franklin was dining with a small party of distinguished gentlemen, when one of them said, "Here are three nationalities represented; I am French, and my friend here is English, and Mr. Franklin is an American. Let each one propose a toast."

It was agreed to, and the Englishman's turn came first. He arose, and in a tone of a Briton bold said, "Here's to Great Britain, the sun that gives light to all nations of the earth."

The Frenchman was rather taken back at this, but he proposed, "Here's to France, the moon whose magic rays move the tides of the world."

Franklin then rose, and with quaint modesty said, "Here's to our beloved George Washington, the Joshua of America, who commanded the sun and moon to stand still—and they obeyed."—Philadelphia Evening Post.

They Know How to Sell Tickets

Mamie—I thought you said you weren't going to the Department Store Employes' ball?

Katie—Well, I didn't think I could afford it at first, but I understand they've marked down the tickets from $1 to 97 cents.—Yonkers Statesman.

Reassuring.

Winter Visitor (in Florida)—I should love dearly to go sailing, but it looks very dangerous. Do not people often get drowned in this bay?

Waterman—No, indeed, mum! The sharks never let anybody drown.—New York Weekly.

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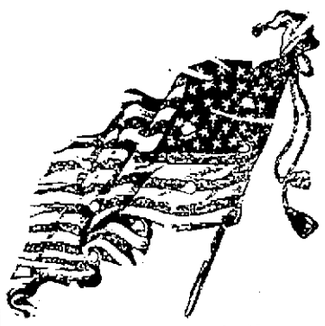

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CHAPTER XX.

MABEL ESCAPES.

When the door was unlocked and her breakfast brought in on the following morning, Mabel saw with glad surprise that her jailer was now the man whom she had recognized as Robert King, and to her surprise he continued to act as such for the next few days. She tried to get him to talk, but Robert was wary and would not enter into conversation.

Of course King had read of the De Vere Gardens burglary and had ceased to expect the return of Fitzgerald, but he was daily expecting the instructions of Mr. Keighley Gates respecting his charge. That gentleman, however, maintained a discreet silence, and as the days passed Robert King grew more and more inclined to accede to the unceasing prayers of his captive, especially as his funds had now run low, leaving him without the means for keeping the establishment going.

So one day Mabel found her door left ajar. She opened it gently and peered into the passage. The front door was wide open. In another minute the girl was in the street, running as though for her very life, regardless of the remarks of the passersby. How long she ran she did not know, but she ultimately stopped when she saw a hansom for hire. She hailed it, and after some demur—for she admitted she could not pay her fare beforehand—the man agreed to drive her to De Vere Gardens. She got inside and the man whipped up his horse. Soon the streets grew familiar, and Mabel leaned back with a sigh of unutterable thankfulness. All danger was passed. She was free; she would be at home within the hour!

Suddenly the cry of a newspaper boy rang in her ears—"The South Audley street murder!" And like a deathknell came the words: "Trial of George Fenton. Verdict and sentence!"

CHAPTER XXI.

MABEL'S RETURN.

All the way home that horrible cry rang in Mabel's ears. In every street it was shouted out, and at every corner a newspaper bill was displayed bearing the fateful words:

"Trial of George Fenton today. Verdict and sentence!"

The hansom drew up before her home, and the girl stepped out. She did not stay to reply to Soames' expressions of surprise and gladness when he opened the door, but walked straight to her mother's room.

She opened the door gently and stopped on the threshold, and in that instant she knew the worst had happened.

Her mother was in her old chair by the window, deathly pale and worn, but tearless. One hand clutched the table at her side and the other was held by her husband, who, bending over her, strove by tenderest words and caresses to alleviate for an instant the agony of her grief. He looked piteously aged and broken.

"Mother! Father!" cried Mabel, rushing toward them without stretched hands.

"My darling, my darling!" cried the mother, holding her dear one to her breast, and the tears that had frozen in her heart now found their way.

"And George?" Mabel whispered, when she held her father's hands.

He turned his head away, and there was a terrible silence in the room.

Yes, the worst had happened. The evidence of the prosecution was absolutely convincing. High words had been heard between the prisoner and the woman, and then her body had been found, with that curious dagger, which was proved to be his, sheathed in her heart, while he had fled from the spot, panic stricken by the horror of his deed. The defense had utterly broken down, and the summing up was completely against the prisoner. After five minutes' deliberation the jury had brought in a verdict of "Guilty," and George Fenton had been sentenced to death in terms that forbade any hope of the mercy of the crown.

"Mother! Father!" cried Mabel.

CHAPTER XXII.

DR. FITZGERALD CAUSES A SENSATION.

On the day following the attempted burglary at De Vere Gardens Fitzgerald was remanded for a week, at the request of the police, pending the capture of his accomplice, which was confidently hoped for. That capture, however, was not effected, and on the day after George Fenton had been sentenced to death Dr. Fitzgerald took his stand alone in the dock.

In a corner, among the unwashed who had come to gloat over the baiting of the prisoner, was a black bearded man with keen, penetrating eyes and a glittering row of teeth. He had waited the whole day for this case, and when it at last was called and Fitzgerald came up the steps into the dock he leaned forward with eager intensity.

For the purpose of the burglary Fitzgerald had discarded the frock coat which always lent some little pretense of respectability to him, and he now appeared in a short pilot jacket. In place of collar and tie a scarf was twisted round his neck, and gloves no longer gave a piquant finish to his exterior.

From the depths of a pocket he produced a single eyeglass, and, having carefully wiped it, fixed it in his left eye and then courteously took note of the magistrate. He nodded approvingly at the reporters, smiled contemptuously on the lawyers below and then turned to survey the spectators. He looked at them very carefully, and it might have been noted that as he did so the black bearded man in the last row but one drew back into the gloom of his corner.

A warder tapped the prisoner on the shoulder to direct his attention to the front, and, with an apology, Fitzgerald turned round.

A dapper little solicitor was now on his feet.

"May it please your worship," said he, "I appear for the prosecution. The prisoner, James Fitzgerald, alias William Richmond, is charged with entering the premises of Mr. Ralston Fenton, at 145 De Vere Gardens, between the hours of 12 and 2 on the morning of the 15th inst., with felonious intent. He had an accomplice, who has unfortunately escaped. The two men effected an entry at the back of the house and proceeded to appropriate various silver and other articles in the dining room.

"Commander Brett, who was staying in the house at the time, evidently heard them, and went down stairs, when he was attacked by the men. A severe struggle apparently ensued, and I am sorry to say that Captain Brett is now lying in a precarious condition, and is quite unable to give evidence—in fact, up to last night he was unconscious.

"Policeman Z 952, whom I shall call to give evidence, was on duty on that beat, and he will tell you that as he passed Mr. Fenton's house the door opened and a man rushed down the steps. He stopped at the sight of the officer and hurriedly informed him that a robbery was taking place in the house. They entered together, but the man evidently took advantage of the darkness of the hall to abscond. By this time the inmates of the house had been aroused by the sounds of the scuffle, and the prisoner had taken alarm. The officer met him in the doorway of the dining room with a bag in one hand and a life preserver in the other. Luckily, he managed to get the first blow in, and promptly secured the prisoner. He then ascertained from evidence in the room that there had been two of them at work, and the man who had given the information was undoubtedly the accomplice of the prisoner. Call officer Z 952."

The officer gave his evidence in confirmation of the statement of the prosecution, and Fitzgerald was then asked if he wished to put any questions to him.

"Will you please describe the man you met on the doorstep?" he said.

"It was dark at the time, and he came on me so suddenly that I did not turn my lantern on him, but I should say he was of middle height, and he had a lightish beard."

"And this man told you there was a burglary going on inside the house?"

"He did."

"Thank you. That's all," said Fitzgerald with a vindictive smile on his face.

"That is the case for the prosecution, your worship," said the solicitor, "on the charge of burglary. It is obvious that a still graver charge should be preferred either against the prisoner or some other person in respect of the assault which has been committed on Commander Brett, but further inquiries will be made before any information is laid."

"Prisoner," said the magistrate, "having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to this charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so. But whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you at your trial."

Fitzgerald leaned over the bar in front of him and nodded to the reporters.

"You hear?" he said. "You've got to take it all down in writing. Don't miss an 'h.'"

"Yes, your worship," he continued in consecutive sentences, very different from his ordinary speech, "I do desire to say something, and something of importance. I am guilty of this charge, but it is not of myself, but of my accomplice that I wish to speak. For years the police have been on his track, but the devilish ingenuity of the man and the assistance of his friends have prevented their purpose being attained. I have been one of those friends, and up to the night of this robbery I would have shielded him to the best of my power. But that night he repaid me by the blackest ingratitude. He betrayed me, and now it is my intention to betray him."

The words of the prisoner, spoken with deliberate coolness, made a profound impression in the crowded court.

"My accomplice in the robbery was a man well known in London, not only to the police, but in society. Under divers disguises and at various times he has committed robberies all up and down the country—notably those at Glenmore, the Duke of Lundy's seat, at Abbinghall, the residence of Mr. Arthur Durant, and at Hinton, at Squire Marchant's. I can give a list of those I know if it is desired, but there are plenty of which I know nothing. The man who committed these felonies is known under various names, and the most notorious of his aliases are Archie Dacre and Keighley Gates."

Again the officers had to call out for silence, and when the hum of excitement had died away Fitzgerald continued:

"Many other misdeeds may be laid to this man's charge, and there is one of special vileness. Under the name of Arthur Durant, and in the guise of an honest man, he induced Lady Florence Mostyn, the woman who was murdered in South Audley street, to leave her father's roof and marry him."

The excitement in the court was now at fever heat, but there was a breathless silence.

Fitzgerald paused for a few seconds and then said:

"I now come to the greatest crime of his life. With my own eyes I saw this man murder his wife, and for that murder an innocent man was yesterday condemned to death."

If he had intended to create a sensation his wish was gratified. Never in the annals of police courts had such a scene of confusion ensued as that which followed his dramatic ending. The officers no longer attempted to preserve order, and the magistrate, after formally committing the prisoner, ordered the court to be cleared.

Amid the shouting crowd of spectators who left at the back was a black bearded man with white teeth.

He did not join in the demonstrations of his neighbors.

He seemed preoccupied. And he left the neighborhood of the court with his shoulders thrust up and his eyes glued on the pavement. The chill of approaching capture and death was gripping at his heart.

CHAPTER XXIII.

RUN TO EARTH.

Mr. Finnecure Vandeleur was in low water. African interest had ceased to boom, and "Lost In the Great Sahara" no longer attracted bumper houses.

He was now living in very third rate rooms off Bond street, and a few days after Fitzgerald's committal a brother actor looked in to pass the evening with him.

He was the heavy tragedy man of the company, and in private life he managed to combine the idiosyncrasies of the melancholy Jacques with the peculiarities of King Gama. He was not exactly a jovial companion at his best, and Mr. Vandeleur evinced no particular pleasure when he entered.

"A charming little den, Finny!" said the newcomer after a minute survey of the cheerless apartment. "It reminds me strongly of your Melnotte days. We only require your widowed mother to be complete."

"You'd make a deuced poor Pauline at any rate," retorted Vandeleur. "I'd prefer Miss Hastings."

"Now, would you? If you'd said the Western girl, I could have understood. I see you have her picture over there. Do you know, Finny, I always thought you had a hand in her disappearance?"

Mr. Finnecure Vandeleur seemed gratified by this insinuation, but he waved his dirty hand.

"No, no, Lorton—'pon my honor, no. I won't say I hadn't a chance in that direction, but there was Dick, and he was my friend. Need I say more?"

A sneer wriggled across Mr. Lorton's lips.

"Your sentiments do you honor, sir," he said with melodramatic effusion. "Allow me to shake hands."

"Don't be an ass, Lorton. Look here—let's do something or other. I can't sit listening to you."

"Then stand, man. I've seen 82 in the pit and half the gallery doing that, when other people have played to empty benches."

"Ah, that's not my way. I never care to chuck paper about broadcast, Lorton. Well, shall we play nap?"

"For oyster shells, or what? I haven't a stiver, and I don't believe you've found a gold mine in the Sahara lately. Can't we make up a third? Does no one live in this mystic grove but yourself?"

"There's a man in the back room. Looks as if he broke the bank years ago and was living on the reminiscence."

"Trot him out, then."

"Don't know him. Go yourself. He seems a surly brute, or your genial eloquence would no doubt fetch him."

Nothing loath, Mr. Lorton proceeded to the back sitting room, and after a long absence returned with the other man.

He was a swarthy looking individual with a scrubby beard and keen, piercing eyes.

"Mr. Matthews," said Lorton, ushering him into the room, "allow me to introduce your neighbor, Mr. Finnecure Vandeleur. Mr. Finnecure Vandeleur, your neighbor, Mr. Matthews."

"Glad to see you, Mr. Matthews," said Vandeleur, shaking hands. "Mr. Lorton and myself find time hanging heavily on our hands. We thought you would perhaps take pity on us and prevent our quarreling."

"Cards!" said the newcomer, glancing at the pack on the table. "Old friends, I see," he added as he fingered them.

"Signs of the times, dear boy," said Finnecure Vandeleur. "Some day in the next few months I may be able to afford a new pack."

"Such old friends," continued Matthews, disregarding the explanation, "that you must know most of the cards personally."

"Sir," said Mr. Vandeleur, "do you wish to insult a gentleman? If you don't like the cards you can get out, and be hanged to you."

Mr. Matthews did not take advantage of the suggestion. For various reasons he was thirsting for any small excitement which would take him out of himself.

He sat down and dealt around, faces uppermost. The first knave came to himself.

"Ah!" he said, "I deal."

The stakes were not high. They played for the smallest brown coin but one which passes current in this realm.

They played keenly. The actors were adepts at the game. Mr. Matthews showed himself to be no novice.

Once Mr. Matthews asked for a drink. Mr. Lorton said that drink was a thing abhorrent to him. Mr. Matthews said that he should not have guessed that from Mr. Lorton's visage. Mr. Vandeleur joined in and said that if the stranger wished for strong liquor he was at entire liberty to send and pay for it himself, and the stranger replied that as he had been providing halfpence for the proprietor of the dubious cards he didn't see the force of providing the liquor as well.

Then all of a sudden Mr. Matthews sprang to his feet and dashed the cards in Mr. Vandeleur's face. The two actors were well wound up for the occasion. They also leaped to their feet and the torrent of their words clashed into the middle of the table.

"Endurance has its limits," said Mr. Matthews. "I was a fool to play at all with blacklegs, but when I see you for a deal three times in succession when it comes to your turn it's a bit too much. There's only one course left for me. Here goes for doing it."

With these words he stooped down and with his arm commenced to scoop up all the outlying money on the tablecloth.

In an instant the other two were pressing eager fingers after their coins. From grappling at the coppers it was an easy transition to grapple with one another. Somebody's legs were knocked from beneath him, and in another brace of seconds the trio were in the midst of a rough and tumble on the floor.

Blows were exchanged with all heartiness; the table was overturned; chairs spun about the room and one crashed into the window; the grimy boards beneath resounded like a drum and belched forth whirlwinds of dust—and then the climax came.

"A charming little den, Finny."

Mr. Matthews, either from a passing knuckle or from an outlying portion of the scattered furniture, received a blow on the head which dazed him. He fell back on the floor with a groan, and at that moment the door opened, disclosing the landlord.

"Come now," said he, "I can't have you blokes making my house into a bear garden. You ain't members of parliament. I'm not a-going to have my house disgraced by you blackguards. Pack up your traps this minute and out you all goes, when I've assessed the damages. By gum, though," he added, stooping down and picking something up, "what's this? Well, I'm hanged if it isn't a set of false teeth, and I'll take my davy I've never seen an uglier set anywhere. They're as yellow and jogged up as an alligator's. Whose are they, anyway?"

Mr. Vandeleur pointed to the prostrate Matthews.

"They are the pearls from between those pretty lips; nothing on earth to do with us, I assure you."

A heavy, solid tread was heard crunching toward them in the passage, and the next moment the helmet of a policeman showed in the doorway beyond the landlord. The fingers of the policeman touched the landlord on the shoulder.

"Come, now, mister! What's all this about? You seem to sell your winders too cheap for passersby to be comfortable. You're responsible, you know."

The landlord shrugged his shoulders.

"Well, officer, I'm doing the best I can. I just this minute heard the row and came up at once to tell them to clear out, but I've found this," he added, exposing the jagged false teeth in the palm of his hand. "They belong to that bloke down there on the floor. Looks a bit curious to me, officer. What do you say?"

The officer stooped over the form of Mr. Matthews. He seemed struck by the face.

"I can't exactly place you, my beauty," he remarked, "but I've seen either you or your picture before somewhere."

Then he took hold of Mr. Matthews' nose with one hand and his chin with the other and pulled the jaws apart.

"Well, I'm blessed!" he exclaimed. "He's got a spanking lot of teeth of his own. No, he hasn't, though. These are false as well." And he deftly withdrew two rows of shining molars.

"What's he want with two sets, I wonder?" said the policeman thoughtfully, and then a thought seemed to strike him. He whipped out a pocketbook with rather more celerity than you would have expected from so solid a guardian of the law and he extracted a sheet therefrom which bore the heading, "Wanted." His forefinger traveled rapidly along the succeeding lines, and at each one he let his eyes fall on Mr. Matthews. As he proceeded his satisfaction visibly increased. Finally he replaced the paper, put the notebook in his pocket, and then produced a pair of handcuffs, with which he proceeded to adorn the wrists of Mr. Matthews.

"Oh, come, officer," remonstrated the landlord with some alarm. "He's not done much harm here, and I don't want my house to get a bad name."

The policeman stood up, swelling with importance.

"I'm afraid I can't consider your feelings today, mister," said he. "This 'ere cove is wanted—particularly wanted. 'Is name is Keighley Gates, and he is the South Audley street murderer!"

CHAPTER XXIV.

COMMANDER BRETT CONCLUDES.

I remembered nothing after the blow from Mr. Keighley Gates' life preserver struck me senseless to the floor in the dining room at De Vere Gardens, and for a whole fortnight I lay unconscious, and then, in spite of the doctor's fears, I came round.

I was so weak I could not move a limb. I heard a low voice—a voice I knew so well. I opened my eyes, but the light of the darkened room was too strong for them, and I quickly closed them again. But I had seen, and I lay there in semistupor, dimly wondering if it were not all a dream. There by the bedside was Mabel, my darling, and at the foot was George, her brother. Had it all been a dream, a terrible nightmare? Had there been a murder? Had George really been imprisoned—suspected of the crime? Had Mabel ever been decoyed? Had there been a burglary? Yes, that last was true at any rate, for there was I in bed, weak as a kitten, with a head throbbing with painful intensity. I could not even speak. I lay there wondering how much had really happened and how much was simply the distorted imagination of a sick brain.

At last I summoned up my strength and murmured one word.

In an instant my dearest was bending over me. I opened my eyes and they rested on the sweetest, the gladdest and the happiest face in England.

"Thank God, darling," she whispered—"thank God you have come back to me!" And she bent over me and kissed me.

"Don't speak, dearest," she said as the words strove to come. "The doctor orders it. Try to sleep, and remember that Mabel says all is well."

My recovery was only a question of time, with my dear one for my nurse, and with nothing but good news to learn I rapidly gained ground.

Bit by bit all was told me. How Fitzgerald had informed against Gates, had asserted his identity with Dacre and Durant, and had charged him with the murder. How Fitzgerald at his instigation had decoyed Mabel, and how she had eventually escaped, after meeting with Dick Lambert in her prison, and finally how Keighley Gates had been run to earth, and was now awaiting his trial.

It was a tangled web of villainy they told me, but it threw in bright relief the joyous facts that Mabel was safe and that George was again a free man, proved guiltless of the terrible charge that had been made against him.

Happiness reigned again in that house, which had but lately been the abode of terrible agony and distress. Only one thought shadowed our joy—the thought of the poor girl whose one false step in life had brought upon her such awful retribution.

The trial of Keighley Gates, on account of all the circumstances attending the crime, aroused an enormous amount of public excitement, and the evidence of Fitzgerald was eagerly awaited. He stated that on the evening in question he had met Gates by appointment, and after they had finished their business he had the curiosity to follow him. He said he saw him waiting in South Audley street, saw the woman and George Fenton walk up together and finally part, saw Gates stop the woman and saw her fall to the ground with the dagger in her breast. Jealousy was presumably the motive of the crime. Gates knew of George's attentions to his wife and of their meetings. That he loved the woman cannot be doubted. It is probable he did not believe she did what she could to discourage her admirer. It was evident he had planned the murder beforehand, for he had gone to George's rooms and stolen the Venetian glass dagger so that suspicion should fall upon its owner, and fortune had favored his plans. Had not Fitzgerald informed, George Fenton would have been hanged on what seemed absolutely convincing circumstantial evidence.

George gave his evidence that on the night in question he had parted from the woman after high words. He had again implored her to marry him, and she had refused, again entreating him to leave her forever. He had reproached her for her heartlessness, and his heated words had been heard by passersby, giving a terrible interpretation to the tragedy that followed.

Other evidence as to Mr. Keighley Gates was forthcoming. Among the great scoundrels of modern times this consummate villain is worthy of a high place.

It seems he had made a small fortune in the African diamond fields and had returned to England to add to it by less creditable exertions.

Under the name of Arthur Durant he had taken a shooting box in the country for the purpose of robbery, and this scheme was carried to a successful issue after his runaway marriage with Lady Florence Mostyn. After some months, passed in carrying out various robberies up and down the country, he appeared in London as a man of leisure under the name of Keighley Gates.

By getting rid of his beard and wearing false teeth, he effected a complete disguise, and his wealth and pleasant manners gained him both friends and popularity.

One mistake he made in clumsily tampering with the photograph in the Scotland Yard album. As we have seen, the police fixed the abstraction of the photograph upon him, and it may be that this would have led to his ultimate apprehension even if Fitzgerald had not informed upon him.

The absolute depravity of the man was shown by his cold blooded entrapment of Lady Florence Mostyn. He gained her love in the guise of an honest man, and then dragged her into his life of villainy. When she had discovered his true character and fled from him, he pursued her and cast his meshes about her brother, and even after the murder he did not scruple to use him as his tool.

He allowed nothing to stand in his way, and when it seemed to his immediate advantage he did not hesitate to hand over his accomplice, Fitzgerald, to the law.

"Thank God you have come back to me!"

By a singular train of events this led to his own undoing, and the man who had carried his schemes with such a high hand was eventually hounded down by the one man who had witnessed his devilish murder and whom he had betrayed.

Keighley Gates was found guilty of murder, without any recommendation to mercy, and was condemned to death. But he cheated justice after all. He was found dead in bed in the condemned cell—poisoned.

How he managed to secure the poison will never be known.

George sought out Dick Lambert, and for his sister's sake tried to give him another start in life. The terrible thought that he had been the friend and tool of his sister's murderer overwhelmed the man with remorse, and will probably keep him straight for the remainder of his life.

Fitzgerald stood his trial in due course, and in consideration of his instrumentality in aiding justice, whereby an unmitigated scoundrel was traced and an innocent man saved from death, he was leniently treated. But 12 months' hard labor will no doubt enable him to revise his ethical code.

Some two months after I regained consciousness I was married to the sweetest woman in the world, and in our happiness we forget the terrible days that followed the murder of Lady Florence Mostyn with the Venetian glass dagger.

THE END.

FOURTEEN TIMES WEDDED.

Many-Times Bride Tries for Nuptial Bliss Again.

To have just successfully gone through her fourteenth marriage ceremony is the reputation earned by Polly, the present wife of William Owens. She is but 50 years of age and looks as though she would survive her fourteenth and at least a dozen more husbands. She is the mother of six children, the result of her former marriages. She was married the first time when she was 15 years of age, and was left a widow two years later. Since then she has averaged a marriage every two years. She has secured eight or nine divorces, while death has done the releasing in the other cases. She is part Indian, her mother being a half-caste. By marriage she has relationship with half the people of Hendricks county. There is no one in Indiana who closely approaches her record. There are two or three cases of marriage the sixth time, and one case where marriage was entered into the seventh time, but she discounts that record. Young Benson Ebgers of Hendricks county, however, is in a fair way to attain a similar distinction. He has just passed his nineteenth year and is preparing to contract his fourth marriage. He was married the first time when he was but 14 years of age and his wife but 12. The marriage was upon consent of parents. He treated his wife like she was a plaything, and when he grew tired of her he slung her around like she was a doll, and scared her to death by drawing razors across her throat and throwing her on the floor and holding a red-hot poker over her. She got tired of this and went to her home. The marriage was annulled. The next two were also terminated by his arbitrary bursts of freakishness.

She Was Angry.

Mrs. Latehours (addressing her husband, returning at 3 a. m.)—Nice hour to be coming home! Nice company you've been in, no doubt. Latehours (nonchalantly)—Honi soit qui mal y pense. Mrs. Latehours—Yes, that's right! Come home and use bad language to your wife!

Moderating a Nuisance.

In Carlsruhe, the capital of Baden, a law is in force fining any person who plays the piano with open windows.

Tame Snakes as Mousetraps.

Tame snakes are used in Morocco to clear houses of rats and mice.

GREAT MEN AND BABIES.

Darwin Tickled Their Toes, and Mark Twain "Respects" Them.

It is usually the greatest men who are attracted to infancy, and the wisest of them can learn something from the tiniest baby. Lord Tennyson, after the birth of his eldest son, says Pearson's, remarked to a friend that he had always believed the face of the infant Savior in Raphael's glorious painting, known as the "Sistine Madonna," to be almost overcharged with expression; but that, gazing on the countenance of his own little one, he had discovered his mistake. Shelley is not often thought of as a family man, yet the picture of the youthful poet with his first born in the is one that might appeal to the homeliest imagination. Its mother having given the little creature over to the care of a nurse, the new-made father, with something of maternal sympathy would walk up and down the room with it in his arms, chanting it to rest with a weird song of his own invention, consisting solely of the oft-repeated word, "Yahmani, Yahmani, Yahmani!" To Shelley a baby was not only a thing to be lulled and warmed and fed, but a mysterious stranger, out of whom he would fain have wrung some answer to the riddle of existence that perpetually haunted him, and to which the new-born seems so tantalizingly near. "Pity the babies are so close!" he once observed—a statement in which the babiologist of today would have cordially agreed with him. Darwin was, perhaps, the first to lift the baby on that platform where it has become the cynosure of scientific eyes. Though, Darwin being a right fatherly man, one may be sure that the paternal spirit was never absent from his investigations. He could not, however, resist the temptation of tickling the sole of the infant's foot when it was only seven days old, that he might note the effect, those pink toes of budding babyhood, which, according to Mr. Swinburne, "might tempt an angel's lips to kiss," responding to the sacrilegious experiment by curling about and jerking themselves away. The sounds which to the fondest father is cause at times of most unfatherly demonstrations, baby's screams, was once eagerly waited for by Edison, that he might register them in his newly invented phonograph, the perverse infant, perhaps taking the instrument for some delightful toy, unfilially refusing to indulge its parent's wish. "I don't exactly love it," drawled Mark Twain, on being presented with his first born, "but"—edging away from the unconscious bundle of innocence, whose advent had occasioned such a convulsion in his household—"but I respect it." Coleridge, in a letter to his friend, Thomas Poole, confesses to a somewhat kindred feeling with regard to his firstling baby Hartley, at his first sight of whom he did not feel the thrill and overflowing of affection which he had anticipated, but gazed on the little one instead with contemplative melancholy, till, seeing it some hours later in its mother's arms, he was melted to the proper mood, and gave it "the kiss of a father." This experience he afterward transmuted into the sonnet, addressed to Charles Lamb, beginning:

Charles, my slow heart was only sad, when first
I scanned that face of feeble infancy.

Boswell once in a spirit of bland and childlike inquiry, asked Dr. Johnson what he would do if he were shut up in a castle with a new-born infant. The sage somewhat unfeelingly replied that he should not much like his company, though his humanity getting the better of his ire at the bare suggestion of such a contingency, he proceeded to state how he would tend, feed, air, and wash it "with warm water to please it, not with cold water to give it pain."

POWER IS SUDDENLY CUT OFF.

Switch Device to Prevent Crossing Accidents.

The railroad companies have assumed the responsibility for the safety of life and person on many of the surface crossings in Chicago, especially where trolley cars cross their lines at grade. They utilize a simple system in the matter. It might be called an interlocking system. A watchman in a tower keeps a lookout for the coming and going of trains on the railroad lines, and the approach of the street cars. When he sees a train and a street car approaching at the same time he pulls a lever in his tower. That act "switches" a section, about two feet long, in one of the rails of the street car line, and the current is shut off from the trolley line. Of course the car is brought to a stop—suddenly sometimes, with the result of shaking up passengers. If it be at night, of course, the cars are darkened, and passengers have to sit and wait with no light. But the system, according to railroad men, of street and steam lines, is the safest and surest yet devised for the prevention of the "grade-crossing horror" which used to figure so frequently and prominently in the newspapers.

Long Delayed Correction.

Postmaster Tuttle of Carthage, Mo., has just received from the federal government a draft for $3.26 in payment of a debt that has been running since the civil war, but of which Tuttle knew nothing. It appears that in settling with Capt. Tuttle for his services as a soldier one day's pay was overlooked. It took Uncle Sam thirty-four years to discover the error.

Ruhlin to Meet Maher.

New York, March 21.—Gus Ruhlin has signed articles of agreement to meet Peter Maher in a twenty-round bout before the Lenox Athletic club April 12.

The Child Musician.

He had played for his Lordship's levee,
He had played for her Ladyship's whim,
Till the poor little head was weary,
And the poor little brain would swim.

And the face grew peaked and eerie,
And the large eyes strange and bright,
And they say—too late—"He is weary,
He shall rest for at least to-night!"

But at dawn when the birds were waking,
As they watched in the silent room,
With the sound of a strained cord breaking,
A something snapped in the gloom.

'Twas a string of his violoncello,
And they heard him stir in his bed;
"Make room for a tired little fellow,
Kind God!" was the last he said.

HIS VIOLIN.

"Really, Brooks, you make me think of spring, although it is winter, your coat is so very green," said Ledger, as the old clerk passed near him.

"That coat made its first appearance in the year 1, I'm sure," laughed Burton. "I've never seen him in any other."

"Poor old chap, he must be awfully hard up," said another, pityingly, when Brooks was out of hearing, but he was instantly silenced by the others.

"Old Brooks," as he was familiarly called by the junior clerks, was a little, clean-shaven man, with scanty, light-brown hair, pale, watery blue eyes, and a frightened, timid manner. He had been in Dombey & Son's employ for years, but had never risen beyond a very subordinate post, for the heads of the firm were hard men, and Brooks was gifted with no great intelligence; he was only industrious and painstaking. He was the butt of the office, and many were the ill-natured jokes made at his expense, but he heeded them as little as a duck heeds water. Small, insignificant man as he was, he had a good heart, and the rusty green coat, frayed at the edges and worn at the seams, hid a noble generous soul.

He seemed part and parcel of the place, and to have grown dull and dingy with the office walls. Always the first to arrive and the last to depart, no one could picture the office without him, and I believe he was fond of it, little brightness indeed though he found there.

It was a bitterly cold night, and when work was over the clerks hurried away, turning up their coat collars and thrusting their hands far into the depths of their pockets. Old Brooks had a long ride in an omnibus before he reached his neighborhood, but once out of the 'bus, his whole manner changed, his timidity left him, and he stepped forward briskly, his face to the wind.

The organ in a church close by was pealing forth the anthem for Sunday, and Brooks stopped at the door to listen. For an instant the man's face was transfigured and his soul looked out of his eyes, while he held his breath to hear. Truly, his brother clerks would not have known him then, for they had never suspected the music that was in his heart.

He could not play a note on any instrument, he understood nothing of the laws of harmony, and to listen to the rich tones of the organ at St. Paul's was his Sunday treat, which braced and fitted him for the struggle of the week. It was very reluctantly that he tore himself away from the church door now, but he caught sight of his wife at the corner and knew that she was waiting for him.

Summer or winter, she never failed him, whatever the weather might be. The walk with her husband up the dim ugly street, after the day's work was done, was the great pleasure of her life.

Often the neighbors smiled at the queer little couple, he with his glances of pride at her, and she with her look of trust in him. They had married late in life, after each had been tossed and tumbled on life's wild sea. They had been lodgers in the same house and often exchanged a word together as they passed on the stairs. He felt an intense admiration for the pale little woman, so round-shouldered by constant stooping over her dressmaking as to look almost deformed, who was always so cheery and so patient with her ailing mother.

As time went on Brooks found many opportunities for help in his own simple way, and became a friend to both. Admiration deepened into love, and when the mother passed at length to her heavenly home the daughter found an earthly one waiting for her. Life had been a hard struggle, but their love remained today undiminished; nay, it was stronger. Arm in arm they passed the long row of houses, a commonplace couple enough, but in their faces what happiness, what love!

"Mary, how's Bernard?" It was always his first question.

"Not very well, James; it's the cold tries him. He'll be better when the warm weather comes again, and next winter he'll be quite strong."

"Oh, yes," assented James, cheerily; "he'll be quite strong next winter." So they had said before every year of their delicate boy's life, and saying it believed it.

"Mary, by next week I shall have saved enough. Tomorrow week I shall be home late, for I'll buy the violin first and bring it with me. Then on Saturday afternoon I shall arrange for Bernard to have a course of lessons with Mr. X. I've enough money for the first term, and afterward we'll manage it somehow, little wife, won't we?"

For answer she pressed her head against his shoulder in the deepening fog. No sacrifice was too great for them to make in the hope of giving their boy a good musical education.

As the front door was opened Bernard's cough could be heard from the sitting room, and he shivered as he came from the fire to greet his father. Mary hurried about to make the tea, while James eagerly questioned the lad on what he had done during the day, and related all that had passed at the office, repeating good-naturedly the jokes of the clerks and taking the venomous sting out of them.

When the simple meal was over, Bernard produced an old and very inferior violin, from which he struggled to extract the music that was in his own soul. It was a very poor instrument indeed, but it yielded much harmony to the young fingers that swept its strings. There was a longing, unsatisfied look in the boy's eyes as he put it down. The only teaching he had received was from a poor, second-rate violin-master, a lodger on the second floor, who had voluntarily given the boy his best.

"Ah, Bernard," said the father, fondly, "if you had a first-class violin, now—a real beauty—how you would play on it!" The lad's eyes glistened for a moment at the thought; then the old, sad light came back to them, for that seemed an impossibility. He did not see the happy look of understanding which passed between husband and wife.

Next week the weather grew colder still, and Bernard was obliged to keep his bed. Mary's heart began to misgive her, for she had lost a young brother years ago in consumption, and a terrible yearning pain wrung her heart, but James' spirits were high, for only a few days separated him from the fulfillment of his cherished hope.

The clerks' jokes made even less impression on him than usual, and his look of dismay, when he actually caught himself whistling once or twice was comical to see. His happiness almost overcame him at last, and there were tears in his eyes at he received the money which made up the long-wished-for sum. There was not a happier man in London than he that night as he trudged cheerily along the streets in the face of the blinding snow to the shop, in at whose window he had so often gazed.

At first, the shop-assistant was rather short with the shabby little man, and was inclined to treat with contempt his anxious request to look at some violins. Then, remembering that great people are often eccentric, he thought the man must be a musical genius, and became very civil. His astonishment was great, when, after handling the instruments lovingly, Brooks confessed, in answer to a warm invitation to "try their tone," that he could not play.

So the assistant, with a vast idea of his own superiority, played a few arpeggios and simple airs on the various instruments, and was more astonished still at the immediate detection of one false note by his singular customer. At last the choice was made, the money paid down, and Brooks left the shop feeling as if he trod on air. His coat was stretched to the uttermost to protect the case from the snow, and a curious figure he presented as he thus clasped it tight. Not a mark, not one flake of snow, should mar the shiny surface which hid the treasure before Bernard saw it.

In the 'bus he placed it on his knees and gazed so rapturously upon it that he was lost to everything around, and the conductor, who knew him well, had to speak two or three times before he realized that the end of his ride was reached. Mary was not at the corner to meet him, but then he had not expected her; he was so much later than usual.

No sooner did his footsteps sound on the garden path than the door was opened and Mary stood pale and trembling in the brilliant light that streamed out into the darkness.

"Mary, Mary!" his voice was almost choked with joy, "I've got it! I've got it!"

Hastily flinging off his hat and coat, he was rushing impetuously up the stairs, the precious case under his arm, when his wife gently pulled him back.

"What is it?" he asked, looking into her white face.

"Nothing—but," she stammered; "James, dear—go up—quietly."

His excitement left him at once, chilled by he knew not what, and he mounted the stairs softly, with Mary close behind him.

Bernard was lying back on the pillow with closed eyes, and a face of such deathly whiteness that the father's heart was pierced. The dark eyes opened as he entered, and a look of joyful recognition greeted him.

"Oh, Bernard," almost sobbed out James, "I've bought you a beautiful new violin. Look here. And tomorrow——" He was going to tell of the proposed lessons, but the words stuck in his throat. With trembling fingers he undid the case and laid his treasure gently on the bed. The sick boy put his hand caressingly and yearningly on it, and looked lovingly—oh, so lovingly—at his father. Then, with an effort, he pulled it toward him, and, half-raising from the pillows, drew the bow across the strings.

Exquisite melody filled the room, and the two caught their breath to listen. Mary's head was pressed against her husband's shoulder and his arm was around her. The boy played on in the stillness, but the strains grew feebler and fainter, till violin and bow slipped from his nerveless fingers, and he fell back on the pillow, a look of sweet content hovering on his face. He was playing the rest in heaven.

Thought There Should Be a Limit.

A country parson went to see a humble parishioner, says a writer in Longman's Magazine, and if possible to comfort him some little under heavy trouble which had befallen. The pastor found the homely old man in his desolate cottage alone. He said many things, and added that we must try to take all affliction humbly, as appointed to us by providence. "Yes," said the good old man, who was imperfectly instructed in theology, "that's right enough, that is; but somehow that there old providence have bin agin me all along, but I reckon as there's one above as'll put a stopper on he if he go too far."

SOME PEOPLE ARE MEAN.

Man Merely Shaving Himself Instead of Scraping the Walls.

"The meanness of some people is too aggravating," said the paper-hanger as he viciously slapped the paste on the length of paper. "They seem to want to do everything themselves nowadays instead of giving workmen a chance to earn a living. People cobble their own boots instead of paying to have 'em done decently; and some women will smother themselves and everything in whitewash trying to do their own ceilings rather than pay a dollar and have it done by an expert."

"Some people are always grumbling," said the mistress of the house, who had entered in time to catch the last words. "Didn't I give you enough beer just now?"

"It's about the meanest thing I've known," returned the indignant paper-hanger. "You have me in to do one room, and all the while your husband is doing the other himself."

"Who says so?"

"You wouldn't have two men doing the same thing at once, and I know you're having the next room papered, because I can hear some one scraping the walls. You might ha' given the job to me."

"A lot you know about it!" retorted the lady with fine scorn. "That's my husband shaving himself!"

Out of Sight.

He was cantankerous that morning, and was taking it out of his pretty typewriter.

"Everything is in confusion on the desk," he said, testily.

"It always is," she responded, meekly. "You insist that you don't want anything disturbed there."

"Well, I don't want my papers disturbed, but I don't want this sheet of postage stamps left there."

"Where shall I put them?" she inquired demurely, as she took them up.

"Don't ask so many questions," he snapped. "Put them anywhere out of my sight."

"Very well, sir," she cooed as softly as a dove, and giving them a swipe, fore and aft, with her pretty red tongue, she stuck the sheet on his bald head and walked out to seek a new job.—Rival.

At a Fancy Ball.

He—"Yes, I thought of coming as 'Bluebeard,' but—aw—after due consideration I—aw—finally decided to come in the costume of a fool, doncher-know!"

She—"Indeed! But I had hoped to see you in an assumed character this evening, Mr. Greene."—Fun.

And She Won.

Haggard, disheveled, and with eyes bloodshot from excitement and loss of rest, the woman who had been playing at the fashionable European gambling resort with varying success hour after hour grew desperate and staked all her money and all her jewelry.

"Mademoiselle," said a bystander, "are you going to risk everything you have in the world?"

"I am!" she exclaimed, wildly.

She hazzarded everything on a single throw—on a single throw, mind you—and won.

And yet she was a woman.

Base, indeed, were the historian who would palter with facts and seek to bolster up an age-long slander against the sex in order to win the applause of the fickle multitude!

A Novel Advertisement.

A Russian shopkeeper with an eye to immediate returns is said to have posted an announcement to the effect that the reason he had hitherto sold so cheaply was that he was unmarried and did not need profit for the maintenance of a wife and family. The advertisement closed as follows:

"It is now my duty to inform the public that this advantage will shortly be withdrawn from them, as I am about to be married. They will therefore do well to make their purchases at once at the old rates."

The result was that there was such a run on the shop that in the course of a few days the shopkeeper had made enough money to pay the expenses of his wedding.—Argonaut.

He Foresaw It.

The end of the world was at hand.

Earth's affrighted inhabitants were rushing blindly to and fro, the landscape was beginning to sizzle in the fervent heat, and the sound of the trumpet of Gabriel vibrated through the air.

Suddenly a voice was heard—a loud, piercing, commanding voice—and the bewildered millions stopped to listen:

"I knew this was coming! It doesn't surprise me at all! I could have told you all about it four years ago!"

It was the voice of Nikola Tesla.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Cambridge University has made Lord Kitchener of Khartum a doctor of laws.

Most of the chairs in Mme. Patti's boudoir at Craig-y-Nos are draped with ribbons taken from the numberless bouquets thrown to her.

Rolf Cederstrom, Patti's fiance, is a child in arms compared with her. He was born in 1870, and she just 28 years before that date. The honeymoon will be spent in Sweden.

A. J. Balfour, besides his fondness for golf, is a good tennis player and bicyclist. His other fad is music, which he takes seriously, considering Handel the most eminent of composers.

The father of Maj. Marchand is an old carpenter, still hale and hearty, dwelling at Thoissey, in the Ain, and he is vastly proud of his son's achievements.

The North German Gazette says that the Empress of Germany intends to publish a volume of the photographs taken by herself in the holy land, the profits to be devoted to charity.

The little Grand Duchess Olga of Russia is probably the richest child in the world. A few days after her birth $5,000,000 was settled on her, this sum being safely invested in British and French securities.

Blanche Wills Howard von Teuffel, who died in Germany a few months ago, was cremated at Heidelberg, according to her wish, and the urn containing her ashes has been brought to this country and placed at Mount Hope Cemetery, Bangor, Me.

Great interest has been aroused in Germany in the proposed monument at Wiesbaden to Gustav Freytag. Many men prominent in German literature, art, and science, as well as diplomacy, have signed the appeal for funds. Ludwig Barnay is the originator of the movement. Considerable contributions have already been received.

The Duke of Abruzzi's preparations for the north pole have been delayed too long to admit of his starting on his voyage this year, and his departure is, by reason of the lateness of the season, postponed till next spring. He will devote the next six months to touring in the northernmost portion of Siberia, with the object of becoming acclimatized.

Paul Krueger, or "Oom Paul," as the head of the South African Republic is familiarly called, celebrated his 73d birthday last month. He was born at Rustenberg, in Cape Colony, and trekked to Natal, Orange Free State and the Transvaal. At the conclusion of the disastrous war in 1881 he was given charge of the provisional government. Two years later he was elected president and has served uninterruptedly in that capacity ever since.

THE ENGLISH JOKER.

Chappie: "I don't feel like myself tonight." Ethel Knox: "Then we ought to have a pleasant evening."

Husband: "Why are you so angry at the doctor?" Wife: "When I told him I had a terrible tired feeling, he told me to show him my tongue."

Customer: "Do you think your new hair dye will deceive any one?" Druggist: "Certainly. If it didn't deceive people they wouldn't buy it."

Teacher: "Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?" Bright Boy: "Please, sir, I have." Teacher: "Where was it, my boy?" Bright Boy: "On the elephant, sir."

Mrs. O'Dowd: "Arrah, in Oireland poor people can kape a pig to help pay the rint—but phwat can ye do in this country?" Mrs. McShane (who does so): "Sure, ye can kape a bordher!"

"Now, Johnny, do you understand thoroughly why I am going to whip you?" "Yes'm. You're in a bad humor this morning, an' you're got to lick some one before you feel satisfied."

Mrs. Putt: "I had to get rid of my cook." Mrs. Bye: "Indeed?" Mrs. Putt: "Yes; she used one of my golf-sticks for lighting the fire, and there were three of Henry's walking sticks close at hand."

Agnes: "Oh, George, dear, what did papa says?" George: "Agnes, dear, I don't think your papa's friends half appreciate what a vigorous speaker he is, or what a wonderful resource of language he possesses."

Guide (showing the cathedral to a party of visitors): "This, gentlemen, is the highest steeple in the country. There are three bells, but the largest is only rung on the arrival of the bishop, in case of fire and floods, and other threatened calamities."

Force of Habit.—"The preacher made a great mistake on Sunday and lost a good collection." "How?" "Well, he appointed a bill collector to go round with the plate, and, bless me, if every man in the congregation didn't ask him to call again on the 15th."

Gent: "What is the reason you charge twice as much for my cuffs as you did formerly?" Washerwoman: "Because you have begun to make pencil notes on them." Gent: "What difference does that make?" Washerwoman: "The girls waste so much time trying to make them out."

SCINTILLATING PARAGRAPHS.

The dead letter probably died at its post.

But few actresses are as bad as they are painted.

The wages of sin defies alike the hard times and monopolies.

When a woman of 40 laughs heartily she actually means it.

The automatic weighing machine gives pounds in return for pennies.

The man who poses as a fancy whistler isn't much good at anything else.

It's pretty tough when the "roll of honor" consists of butterless dry bread.

One touch of a poor relation is apt to make the rich man think the whole world kin.

It isn't what a man possesses that makes him happy, but what he doesn't want.

It is sometimes more difficult to win the father's ear than the daughter's hand.

He who depends upon the invitations of others for his meals dines very irregularly.

In the matrimonial game the man who weds an heiress expects to be checkmated.

A low voice is an excellent thing in woman and a low theater hat is an excellent thing on her.

A writer says speech was given man to conceal his thoughts. It was a needless precaution in many cases.

Presence of mind is undoubtedly a good thing in the hour of danger, but absence of body is a great deal better.

"Mine is a blasted life," remarked the man as he went sailing through boundless space after knicking a can of dynamite.

St. Louis boasts of a woman who can actually sharpen a lead pencil without making it appear that she did it with her teeth.

A scientist says that if a man were able to jump as far in proportion to his size as a flea he could jump from Chicago to St. Louis. Perhaps he could, but if sensible he wouldn't.

LATE INVENTIONS.

An Illinois inventor has patented an attachment for dental chairs, consisting of an electrical motor mounted under the chair to drive a vertical shaft with which a large portion of the work is done.

A handy blotting pad is formed of a sheet of spring metal shaped into a cylinder, with the edges pressed together tightly enough to hold the edges of the blotter when inserted, the cylinder being carried on a handled bale to revolve as it is drawn over the paper.

Ax handles are prevented from breaking off close to the head under heavy strains by the use of a new attachment, consisting of a steel plate shaped to fit the handle and enter the eye of the head, being held in place by rivets running through the handle.

The speed of swimmers is increased by a new appliance having an ankle plate to be strapped to the foot to carry a webbing stretched on ribs, which opens and shuts alternately as the wearer's feet are moved through the water, the webbing increasing the resistance of the water.

Lawn-mower knives can be sharpened without removing from the machine by using a new attachment, having a grinding stone set in the face of a wooden bar, to be clamped to the guide bar of the mower, which screws to adjust it at the right angle to place an edge on the knives as they revolve.

A tobacco pipe has been patented which has two bowls formed in a single square block, with a hole in each side for the insertion of the pipestem, the bowls being used alternately, so that the heat from one dries the other out and causes a current of fresh air to pass through it.

Pens can be adjusted at any desired angle in a new holder, which has the pen socket mounted on a ball set in a clamping head, so it can be moved in the position desired and held fast by turning a screw at the opposite end of the holder to lock the jaws in the head.

Tickets are easily handled by a new pocket case, having a central receptacle in which the tickets are placed, with a spring wall on one side which presses them to the opposite side and into a sliding yoke, the latter being moved outward to discharge each ticket in turn.

An Englishman has designed a neat folding mud guard for bicycles, a wire yoke being hinged to the frame to swing parallel with the forks when not in use, with a roller at the outer end of the yoke to carry a flat fabric, which rolls up against the fork. A brace is placed at the center of the guard to curve it so it will follow the shape of the wheel.

FOOTLIGHT NOTES.

Miss Maude Adams' real name is Maude Kiskadden.

Ernest Van Dyck, the great opera singer, began life as a newspaper man.

W. S. Gilbert, it is said, has so little ear for music that he can not distinguish harmony from discord. He has, however, an excellent ear for rhythm.

Miss Kate Terry trotted up to the footlights at the tender age of 3, when, with perfect self-possession, she trilled a character song, as an ancient crone of 95.

Emma Eames is noted for her vivacity off the stage. In addition to a lovely face, she is possessed of a very keen wit, and those who know her declare that she is one of the most interesting women of the present day.

Mascagni, though he has only just finished his opera, "Iris," is already at work on a new one. At a reception given him by Queen Margharita at the Quirinal, he told her that this work, to be called "Le Maschere," after a poem written for him by Luigi Illica, would be given at Rome this year.

Fraulein Wedekind of the Royal opera house, Dresden, recently declined to renew her engagement at Dresden unless her fiance received a government appointment. Even kings have to bow to the aristocracy of art, so that his majesty of Saxony, graciously appointed her young man an assessor of taxes.

Beerbohm Tree is contemplating a great "revue," according to the French custom at Her Majesty's theater, London, at the end of this year to mark the close of the century. It will be on a magnificent scale and take the form of a series of incidents woven round a central dramatic idea, each culminating in a superb tableau illustrating the forward march of Peace, War, Art, Science and other fields which the dying century has witnessed.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

No man means evil but the devil.—Shakespeare.

Hearts are stronger than swords.—Wendell Phillips.

Our distrust of another justifies his deceit.—La Bruyere.

Conceit causes more conversation than wit.—Le Rochefoucald.

To die is a distinction of which no man is proud.—Alex Smith.

A stout heart may be ruined in fortune, but not in spirit.—Hugo.

Few persons have courage to appear as good as they really are.——Hare.

It is from books that wise men derive consolation in the troubles of life.—Hugo.

Sooner or later the world comes round to see truth and do the right.—Hillard.

The wisdom of the wise and the experience of ages is preserved by quotation.—Disraeli.

Despotism sits nowhere so secure as under the effigy and ensigns of freedom.—Landor.

When men are pure, laws are useless; when men are corrupt, they are broken.—Disraeli.

BY GREAT MINDS.

Better a witty fool than a foolish wit.—Shakespeare.

Oh, if in being forgotten we could only forget.—Lew Wallace.

Fortune makes mind fool whom she makes her darling.—Bacon.

The first years of the man must make provision for the last.—Johnson.

Flowers are the sweetest thing that God ever made and forgot to put a soul in.—Beecher.

We may forgive those who bore us; we can not forgive those whom we bore.—La Rochefoucald.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. —Shakespeare.

There is no secret in the heart which our actions do not disclose. The most consummate hypocrite cannot at all times conceal the workings of the mind.—From the French.

What an argument in favor of social connection is the observation that by communicating our grief we have less, and by communicating our pleasure we have more.—Greville.

As long as you are engaged in the world you must comply with its maxims, because nothing is more unprofitable than the wisdom of those persons who set up for reformers of the age. 'Tis a hard a man can not act long without offending his friends and rendering himself ridiculous.—St. Evremond.

THREE HUNDRED PICTURES

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A Partial List of the Photographic Views

Cuban Scenes

Bird's-eye View of the City of Havana.
Morro Castle, Old Fortress at Havana.
A Large Sugar Plantation in Cuba
A Spanish Bull-fight in Havana.
A Spanish Matador.
Magnificent Palace of Captain-general.
Typical Home of Cuba's Poor.
Insurgents in a Forest Stronghold
Intrenchments at Camp McCalla.
Tomb of Columbus, in Havana.

Porto Rican Scenes

Camp of American Soldiers, Porto Rico.
Bird's-eye View of the City of Ponce.
Spanish Barracks After Bombardment.
A Panorama of San Juan Harbor.
Statue of Columbus in San Juan.
A Native Poultry-vender.

Hawaiian Scenes

Raising American Flag Over Hawaii.
Gathering Sea-bird's Eggs by Carloads.
The Royal Palace at Honolulu.
Crater of Immense Volcano Kilauea.
Group of Hula dancers.

Philippine Scenes

Bird's-eye View of the City of Manila.
An Exciting Cock Fight.
A Native Passenger-cab in Manila
Street Scenes in Philippines Capitol.
Methods of Punishing Prisoners.
A Rude Method of Plowing.
The Draft Animals in the Philippines.
The Garrote Spanish Execution.
A Moro Family from the Interior.

Army Scenes

Regimental Scenes at Various Camps.
Soldiers Leaving Washington for Front.
Portable Cavalry Blacksmith-shop
Rough Rider in a Toss-up.
An Unexpected Roll-call.
Court-martial in Session.
A Crack Company of Colored Troops.

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